The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

THE GREAT STORM.

Eighteen Hours of Wind and Snow.

The Most Severe Gale in Twenty Years.

General Suspension of Railway, Steam-boat and Local Travel.

Blockade of Mail Trains on all the Roads.

Glimpses at the Condition of the Homeless Poor.

One of the most severe snow-storms on record in this latitude occurred yesterday. Beginning at 1 o'clock in the morning, and continuing until 8 last evening, the snow fell unceasingly and persistently, blockading the streets of the City, stopping all traffic, lessening the railroad and omnibus travel, and preventing the ferries making anything like regular trips. In fact, it was a complete blockade. In the early morning, when working people began to prepare for the labors of the day, they found the snow already deep on the sidewalks, and on starting out after breakfast signs of the storm began to accumulate, for the cars were running on irregular time, and extra horses were required to draw them. Even then travel was difficult, despite the rapid and continuous passage of the huge snow-plows. Very few working women ventured forth, knowing by sad experience that there would be great trouble in store for them in the evening, consequently many of the manufactories were short-handed all day.

This was, however, only the commencement of the annoyances of the storm, for, as the day progressed, the snow became frightfully deep, and travel was, for a time, almost abandoned. The scenes in Broadway were quite amusing, for the snow made pedestrianism a difficult proceeding, and tumbles were frequent. But little sympathy was manifested, however; on the contrary, loud laughter invariably greeted the luckless individual who thus involuntarily measured his length in the snow. The street was remarkably clear of vehicles, for truck drivers sensibly kept their horses safely housed, and the few omnibuses that did manage to go over their routes were so crowded with passengers that even their double teams could scarcely go faster than a walk. The railroad cars struggled all day, and floundered in the snow until all of the horses were worn out, so that in the evening thousands of people were either compelled to walk home, or remain over at the down-town hotels.

The most remarkable feature of the storm was found in the darkness it caused, for so dense was the fall of snow-flakes that the atmosphere was absolutely darkened nearly all day, and people who went abroad could scarcely discern objects a few feet distant. On the rivers and in the harbor only steam-boats were to be seen, pilots were compelled to move their boats at slow speed to avoid collisions. By means of continuous whistles the ferry-boats managed to cross to and fro with safety, though the task was a difficult one.

Hour after hour the storm continued, and the snow grew deeper and deeper, until it was nearly two feet on the level, while in the narrow side streets of the City the depth was almost doubled. Here and there an energetic householder finding himself weather-bound for the day, sallied forth, shovel in hand, for the purpose of clearing his sidewalk, but in nearly every instance the task was abandoned as a hopeless one, for the wind so scattered the light snow-flakes that no decided impression could be made on the fleecy heaps. The appearance of the houses was peculiar, for the snow rose in high banks at regular intervals, wholly obliterating the stoops, while basement areas were hidden beneath dense masses of snow. Every window and roof-cornice bore its burden of feathery flakes, and back yards became broad and unbroken expanses of glistening snow, sorely trying the nerves of domestics. The trees were sharply outlined by the fleecy particles adhering to their trunks and branches, and in the parks the landscape became quite Arctic in its aspect. Thousands of sparrows were killed by the storm, for they were unable to find a resting-place for their feet, and the food usually thrown them by kind-hearted people on other mornings was, of course, not to be found. In fact, the storm of yesterday was a memorable one, and, as it extended over a large extent of territory, will long be noted as one of the heaviest that has occurred for many years. Railroad-trains were delayed everywhere, and all of the mails failed to arrive in town owing to the snow, and it will probably be some days before the full extent of the storm can be ascertained. We give herewith details of the storm in this City, and from such points as it was possible to hear from. On the ocean it was, no doubt, very disastrous, and we already hear of some shipwrecks, the list of which will probably be largely increased today.

The Street Travel—Stoppage of the Street Cars—Inspector Thorne's Brigade Vanquished.

The street cars, after hours of fighting, succumbed before the snow, and thousands of persons had to walk home from the lower districts of the City. The constantly-drifting snow completely covered the tracks, and the steam-plows and snow-drivers utterly failed to clear the way. No sooner would a line be comparatively cleared than it would be clogged up again, and finally, the snow hardening on the tracks, defied removal, and the Railway Companies ceased running cars. The Bleecker-street line had the hardest time of all the roads. Its peculiar construction, and the almost impassable grades on the route, operated heavily against it, and although treble teams were attached to the cars, it was a continuous struggle to progress all the way. Often the cars would reach the hill in Elm-street and there stick fast, not to be moved for an hour. Shortly before 7 o'clock, the road became completely blocked up, and the cars ceased running. The East Broadway and Clinton-street line ran irregularly through the day, and was compelled to close shortly after 6 o'clock. The Fourth-avenue line had steam-plows at work on the line all day, but shortly after 6 o'clock the tracks became completely covered with caked snow, and it was found impossible to run the cars. The Broadway and University-place line stopped running at 8 o'clock, after repeated efforts to keep the line open. The cross-town lines all ceased running early in the evening. The Second-avenue line also stopped travel, and the Seventh-avenue took off their cars at an early hour. At 10 o'clock last night, the Eighth and Ninth avenue lines ceased running, after fighting the snow-drifts from noon. The Third-avenue line was the only one in operation after midnight. By doubling their teams, having snow-ploughs constantly clearing the track, and running the Grand Central cars and the regular red cars on what is termed "odd and even" time, they continued to run cars at almost regular intervals. The consequence of the stoppage of the street-cars was that thousands of persons had to walk home through the snow, and after 6 o'clock hundreds of work girls could be seen floundering along through heavy snow-drifts, wet through, and the reverse of jolly. In the commercial houses but little business was done, merchants being unable to deliver goods.

The East-Side Ferries.

At the Wall-street and Fulton Ferries, the usual number of boats were run, but the number of passengers was not more than half on the former, and probably not a third on the latter, of those that usually pass over. The teams were, in nearly every instance, doubled, and, as not more than half loads were carried, no difficulty was experienced in getting the wagons and other vehicles on and off the boats. The crowded condition of the approaches to Fulton Ferry, which is so noticeable and unpleasant on other days, was absent yesterday, and the open space on South-street was filled with the heavy drift, through which the cars of the Bleecker-street line endeavored to plow their way, at long intervals and with poor success. The Bridge-street and Roosevelt-street Ferries were but moderately patronized, and ran their boats at longer intervals, while the Hunter's Point Ferry, from James-slip, stopped running. The Thirty-fourth-street, the Williamsburg ferries at East Houston and Grand streets, were run with tolerable regularity, though, with the others, their traffic was much lessened by the interruption of the cross-town travel. Those who tried to reach the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry by the Fourth-avenue line met with ill-luck.

The West-Side Ferries.

The ferry-boats on the North River made their trips despite the storm, but at longer intervals than usual. The snow, although falling so thickly as to make objects a little way ahead invisible, did not seriously interfere with the trips. For the safety of the passengers, two ferry-boats belonging to the same line were not allowed to cross each other in the stream. One boat remained in the slip until the other had made the passage, and was ready to enter. In the early morning the pilots of the South and Hamilton ferry boats experienced much difficulty in making their trips, owing to the masses of ice drifting down the East River. Later in the day the stronger easterly wind swept the ice out toward the bay and enabled the boats to make the passage with ease. The Staten Island ferry-boats were considerably delayed by the snow and drifting ice, but managed to make the trip from New-York down in a little over an hour. The 12 and 2 o'clock trips were omitted altogether. The Hamilton Ferry Company withdrew one boat and decreased the number of trips; the time of passage was increased from ten to twenty minutes. The receipts were reduced considerably, those only using the ferries who were compelled to by necessity. Into the Battery Park and about the approaches to the ferries at the end of the Island, the snow had drifted to a height that made pedestrianism all but impossible. No effort was made by the ferry companies to keep clear the approaches to the ferries. West-street was almost entirely clear of trucks, and all work on the docks, other than clearing away the snow, was suspended. The street-cars ran at very long intervals, and when they did appear on the snow-covered tracks proceeded at a rate that made travel by foot—bad as was the state of the streets—infinitely preferable. At the Jersey City Ferry the trips were made with regularity, the time consumed in the passage over the river being increased by about one-half. The Ferry Master reports the traffic as falling off about 100 per cent. At the Barclay-street, Desbrosses-street, Pavonia, Hoboken, and Twenty-third-street Ferries, the same state of things prevailed. No accidents are reported.

The Tug-Boats—Steamers off Sandy Hook—No Sailing Vessels in the East River.

The storm stopped business along the docks, and by noon more than nine-tenths of all the tug-boats in this harbor were made fast to the piers. It is supposed that there must be at least a dozen steamers outside of Sandy Hook waiting a change of weather to get in. The Mallory line have two steamers outside, the City of Antonio and the City of Austin. Not a sail-vessel passed up or down the East River yesterday. Along South-street abreast of Pier No. 20, where there are some cotton and barrels of beef, the snow drifted so much that they were hidden from view. On the large steamers lying at the wharf gangs of men were kept busy shoveling the snow off as rapidly as possible in order to keep the state-room, saloon, or other doors open. It was impossible to see the pier-heads from South-street, owing to the density of the falling snow. A large fleet of storm-bound vessels are to the eastward of Hell Gate at anchor.

The Coast Steam-ships.

The boats of the various lines to Boston that were due early yesterday morning, had not arrived in this port up to a late hour last evening. The City of Norwich, of the New-London line, intended to leave last night, if the storm abated. The City of Boston, of the same line, due at 6 A. M. yesterday, had not arrived at 7 last evening. The Galatea, of the Providence line, due at 7 A. M. yesterday, which was to have sailed from here at 4 P. M., is over due. The Old Colony, of the Boston and Long Branch line, due at 8½ A. M., did not arrive up to 7½ P. M. There was no boat to Long Branch yesterday.

The Hotels Crowded.

As a matter of course the down-town hotels were crowded by guests residing in Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Harlem, who were unable to reach their homes. The Astor House had 200 extra guests registered before 12 o'clock, the Park Hotel had 110 guests beyond their usual number, French's Hotel was happy in the possession of over 100 transient patrons, and Sweeny's Hotel, in Chatham-street, was crowded. Cots were furnished in these hotels, and the storm-stricken guests made comfortable. At the Metropolitan Hotel cots were put up for the accommodation of visitors, and over 100 extra guests were cared for. The St. Nicholas, Grand Central, and Fifth-avenue Hotels were not unusually crowded.

The Gold and Stock Exchanges.

Both the Gold and the Stock Exchange voted to adjourn at 3 o'clock instead of 4 o'clock yesterday, on account of the prevailing snow-storm, which rendered business dull and the attendance of members light.

The Police Station Lodgers Last Night.

After the severe storm, it would be reasonable to suppose that the Station-houses in the City would be unusually crowded with applicants for shelter. Such, however, was not the case. Except in the single instance of the Oak-street Station, the number of lodgers at some six or seven stations, at which inquiries were made, was rather below the average. At the Fourteenth Precinct (Mulberry-street) there were 53 lodgers; at the Eighth Precinct, (Prince and Wooster,) 12; of these two or three women had been taken in about 2 in the afternoon; at the Twenty-ninth Precinct, (West Thirtieth-street,) there were 39; at the Fifth Precinct, (Leonard-street,) 25, with ten more expected after 12 o'clock; at the Sixth Precinct, (Franklin-street,) 16; at Oak-street, about 90. In every case but the one last mentioned, these numbers were less than had been accommodated the preceding evening (Christmas;) and the reason for the unusual number at the Fourth Precinct probably may be found in the fact that it is about this quarter of the City the "lodging population" usually loiters during the day. The severity of the storm prevented them from wandering off to other precincts, while they were certain of finding some place in the ample accommodations made for their class at this Station. At all the Stations called at, orders had been given early in the day to refuse no applicant, whoever it might be. At the Leonard-street Station, last night, a few of them were set to work with broom and shovel to clear the snow from the sidewalk. It happened that among the gang there was one man who was really what he represented himself to be—a stranger in the City, in search of work. He took hold with a will, and did more than all the others put together. The "regulars" stood about shivering and grumbling; so degraded had their miserable life made them that they were incapable of anything like healthy exertion. In the male department at the Oak-street Station, a large room, with whitewashed walls, and partially divided down the centre by a wooden partition, were about sixty lodgers, and the odor was anything but agreeable. Some half dozen were standing round the gas-light at the farther corner of the room; one or two of them, fortunate enough to possess a little tobacco, were smoking, and seemed to be quite cheerful and comfortable. The sleepers were stretched on a canvas frame-work, running the length of the room on either side of the partition, without any other covering than they brought with them. They appeared to be of all ages, from the boy of sixteen to the gray-headed man of sixty, and most of them were snoring with a heaviness which comes from semi-intoxication. The Police Sergeant stated that about two-thirds of the lodgers nightly taken in were under the influence of liquor. They generally have forty or fifty applicants, the proportion of women being nearly one in ten.

The Mails Delayed.

The worst result of the storm was the stoppage of the mail-trains to and from the City. Inquiry of Mr. Knapp, the Superintendent of Mails at the Post-office, showed that the delay in the mails was general, and of a serious character. The Boston mail, due here at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, arrived two hours late, with a report of bad weather along the road. The New-Haven way-train came in on time. These were the only mail-trains which arrived in this City yesterday. The mail-train which left Washing, D. C., at 9 o'clock on Wednesday night, at 2 o'clock yesterday, was snow-bound at New-Brunswick.

Superintendent Knapp telegraphed to have the mail forwarded, if possible, by any means. The train was then eight hours late, and had not arrived here at 12 o'clock last night. The trains on the Erie line, due in this City at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M. yesterday, had not arrived at 12 o'clock last night. And the outward-bound train on the Erie line, which left here at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, was telegraphed as snowed up at Oxford, just beyond Port Jervis, at 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday. The trains on the Hudson River Railroad had not arrived up to midnight, and Mr. Tousey, the Superintendent of the road, telegraphed Mail Superintendent Knapp that the mail-train usually leaving this City at 11 o'clock P. M. would not be sent out from the depot. The train which was to have left for Washington at 9½ P. M., last night, did not leave. And Mr. Northrup, Superintendent of the New-Haven Road, telegraphed Mr. Knapp that the 11 o'clock P. M. train, outward bound, would not be dispatched from the City. The Harlem mail-train, due at 6 P. M., at 4 P. M. was telegraphed to Mr. Knapp as being blocked up in a snow-drift beyond Pawlings. The mails on the Long Island and small branch roads did not arrive up to midnight, and no telegrams were received regarding them. By the request of Postmaster Jones, Mail Superintendent Knapp remained on duty in the Post-office all night, in command of a large extra force of assorters and clerks, ready to make short work of the mails on their arrival. Mail-agents were sent out on the various roads, and are now at work making arrangements for the speedy forwarding of the delayed mails.

The Effect of the Storm on the Telegraph Lines.

Contrary to general belief, the telegraph lines in all directions from New-York City were in admirable working order throughout the day and night. On the New-Orleans, and on several of the other lines of the Western Union Company, the duplex, by which messages are sent both ways over the same wire, at the same time, was used with perfect success. The flakes of snow were fine and dry, and did not cling to and burden the wires. It is only when the snow is damp and heavy that the operators have cause to fear. There was in the City a great deal of unavoidable delay in the delivery of messages. The wires were burdened with telegrams from persons who were delayed by the stoppage of railway-trains and the withdrawal of street-cars. A very large number of private messages failed to reach their destination without serious delay.

Street Accidents.

Wm. Quinlan, aged forty-eight, fell in Avenue B yesterday, and sprained his ankle.

Mary Leary, aged forty, living in Cherry-street, near Pelham, fell on the sidewalk near her residence, and broke a leg.

Mary Demmond, aged seventy, of No. 609 East Fourteenth-street, fell on the sidewalk near her residence, and dislocated her hip.

Hugh Devlin, aged sixty-two, an Irish laborer, residing at Twenty-sixth-street and Ninth-avenue, was found yesterday at the corner of Second-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street with both hands badly frozen. He was attended by Dr. Thomas, and remained at the East Fifty-ninth-street Police Station as a lodger.

Incidents of the Storm.

A curious incident last night was the bright glare seen from numerous office windows down-town, where a large number of clerks and others encamped for the night, preferring to remain there, rather than to undergo the slow tortures of riding home in cars which ran at rare intervals. Fires burned brightly in the offices, while cigars and other creature comforts were not ignored, and the counting-rooms seemed to be made merry by the keeping of Christmas.

The steamers at Pier No. 20 East River were extensively used by the clerks and others in the employ of the owners as a resting place at night, who thought that soft beds and couches were preferable to office-chairs for nocturnal repose.

The Storm in Brooklyn.

At 12 o'clock Christmas night, "knowing ones" declared they smelt snow in the air, and yesterday they were treated to an overdose of it. A high, piercing wind drove the snow through every cranny and crevice. The celebrated oldest inhabitant pronounced it the heaviest snow-storm that has visited Brooklyn for ten years. Early in the day the street-cars on some of the routes were stopped, but on the principal routes they continued running until between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening, when the snow-banks on either side of the tracks had accumulated to such an extent as to utterly defy the snow-plows and their ten-horse teams. On Fulton-avenue the snow-plows followed each other at intervals of two or three minutes, but the snow fell so fast that they were at last obliged to abandon the work.

The Storm on Long Island.

The snow-storm raged with extraordinary severity throughout Long Island, and especially on the north side, where the high wind had a clear sweep from Montauk Point to Hell Gate. The city-bound trains on the Long Island and South-side Railroads were considerably delayed yesterday by the fast-accumulating snow, especially on the Long Island Road, which has numerous cuts in which the snow drifted. It is fortunate that the life-saving stations on the coast are now fully manned and supplied, as it is quite probable that there will be a number of disasters to shipping.

The Storm on Staten Island.

The "oldest inhabitant" says that the storm on Staten Island yesterday was the severest which has taken place for many years. Traffic of all descriptions was suspended to a considerable extent. The Shore Railroad Company did not run any cars, or rather, could not run them, on account of the depth of snow on the track. The Island Railroad made morning and afternoon trips with much difficulty, consuming two or three hours each trip. The ferry-boats were also delayed, owing to the severity of the storm and the floating ice along the landings. The boats did not make the usual number of trips, running about every two hours.

The Storm in New-Jersey—Suspension of Railroad Travel.

The people of Jersey City and neighboring places were much inconvenienced by the storm yesterday. Railroad travel was much interfered with.

The early trains on the railroads were more regular in their trips than those which started from their termini late in the day. The former arrived one or two hours behind time; those that started during the afternoon did not, in some instances, arrive at their destination at all. On the Erie Railway ferries there was less delay, from first to last, than upon the other routes; but the trains over the road were far behind time. After 10 o'clock A. M. no through train arrived at the Pavonia-avenue Depot, with the exception of one, and the way trains were two and three hours late. In many cases three or four trains were made into one, and were drawn by two locomotives, preceded by a snow-plow. On the New-Jersey Railroad, something that never occurred before since the road first cut through Bergen Hill, was witnessed, viz. the entire stoppage of travel through that difficult passage. In former times, before the Pennsylvania Railroad Company took possession of the road, the severest storms rarely impeded travel, and passengers took the New-Jersey road in every case where other roads were blockaded. Hundreds of passengers were compelled to walk from Marion to the Jersey City Ferry. A party of passengers who left Philadelphia at midnight did not arrive in New-York until noon. In the afternoon a locomotive became fixed across the track in the cut, and for four hours there was no communication between Jersey City and Marion. Upon the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad travel was hardly more expeditious, although the tunnel, which was kept clear, relieved the trains of the principal obstacle which delayed trains upon the New-Jersey Road. The Northern Railroad trains were two and three hours behind time, and the Midland Road, which passes through the cut, was at that point blockaded. The most fortunate of any was the New-Jersey Central Railroad, which made good time. The passengers upon this route until late in the day were enabled to come from and go to Newark and Elizabeth with scarcely any delay, except upon the river, where the boats were very slow in making their connections. After dark passengers who asked for tickets over the roads were advised to remain in New-York, for the reason that trips were made by the trains under extreme difficulties and with slow progress. The New-Jersey Southern Railroad-trains were snow-bound at several points, and there was very little travel over that line. The Freehold and Jamesburg and the Pemberton and Hightstown Railroads made no trips. In Sussex County no trains passed over the Newton Railroad after noon. The Paterson and Newark Railroad also did not attempt to carry passengers in the afternoon. Throughout the State the storm was equally severe, and reports received from the southern towns represent it as completely stopping all communication.

The literary and theatrical entertainments in the cities were generally postponed. The shops were vacant, and pedestrians were few.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 26.—The snow-storm was very heavy here, and all trains have been snow-bound. Nos. 46 and 72, that left Philadelphia at 11 A. M., arrived here at 5:05 P. M. They were sent through combined with three engines. Nos. 29 and 33, that left Jersey City at 8 A. M., left here at 5:05 P. M., with two engines. No. 39, which left New-York at 9½ A. M., left here at 5:46 P. M., with two engines. No. 10, which left Bordentown at 8 A. M., arrived here at 5:50 P. M. One train was stuck fast in Trenton tunnel, and it took three engines to pull it out. Trains are all blocked on the Jersey side to Philadelphia. The snow is two feet deep. The storm abated at 6 o'clock this evening.

Paterson, N. J., Dec. 26.—Travel has been entirely stopped on the Erie Railway on account of the heavy snow-storm all along the Eastern Division. Only one train left here for New-York since noon, and only one train has arrived from New-York. The twelve afternoon trains were abandoned, including all through trains. All trains on the Paterson and Newark Road, on the Midland Road, and on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road (Paterson Branch) were abandoned this afternoon. Three locomotives have just brought in a train of hogs and sheep which was stuck fast in the snow-drifts west of here. Strenuous efforts are making with a score of engines to keep the road clear. It is still snowing lightly and drifting.

In New-York State.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 26.—A violent snow-storm prevails at all points on the Hudson, and the cold is intense. The wind blows heavily from the north-west, and the mercury is down to zero. Railway blockades are looked for by night.

Buffalo, Dec. 26.—A strong easterly wind, accompanied by a snow storm for the last forty eight hours, has driven the water out of the Niagara River into the Lake until the supply pipes of the city water-works are entirely above water, and the city reservoir is empty. Had a fire occurred in the above-mentioned period, or even now, there would be no calculating the disaster. The railways are greatly embarrassed in procuring water for the engines leaving the city. All manufactories depending on the city water-works for a supply have suspended operations.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 26.—A very heavy snow-storm prevailed here all day. The thermometer for the past three days has been down to and below zero, the lowest point reached being 11° below zero. The weather is more moderate today. The railroad-trains are all behind time.

Watertown, N. Y., Dec. 26.—The weather during the past four days has been intensely cold, the thermometer fluctuating between 15° to 25° below zero. The railroads were badly blocked with snow, but trains are running on time today. The St. Lawrence River is bridged with ice between Cape Vincent, N. Y., and Kingston, Ont., and teams cross in safety. The river is about twelve miles wide at these points.

Kingston, N. Y., Dec. 26.—The coldest weather known in several years has been experienced during the past three or four days, the thermometer having ranged very little above zero, and today going down to 6° below zero. Yesterday was the coldest Christmas remembered here in many years. The ice in the river is firm and solid, and heavy teams with loads have crossed with perfect safety since yesterday forenoon. A terrific snow-storm raged today and this evening, and shows no sign of abatement. It is accompanied by fierce northerly winds. Travel of all kinds is interrupted, the roads and streets being nearly impassable. The railroad trains and street-cars are unable to force their way with any regularity.

Kingston, N. Y., Dec. 26—9 P. M.—A storm is still raging here, and high winds and intense cold are prevailing. The railroad trains are all behind time. The south-ward-bound train on the Walkill Valley Railway stuck in the snow at New-Paltz and cannot force its way through. No mails were received from New-York or Albany this evening. The fury of the storm prevents any crossing of the river.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 26—9 P. M.—The heavy snow-storm of today and to-night has completely blocked up the passage of all the trains on the Hudson River Road. The special express, which left here at 12:20 o'clock P. M., and the Cincinnati express, which left here at 1 o'clock P. M., both bound South, now lie near Garrison's, snow-bound. The special New-York express, due here going South at 4¾ P. M., still lies here, and cannot go on until the morning. The North-western express which left New-York at 10¾ o'clock A. M., lies at Peekskill. The Montreal express, which left New-York at 4 o'clock P. M., and the Poughkeepsie special, which left New-York at 2 P. M., lie at Montrose Station, snow-bound. Four locomotives will be hitched to the Montreal train, and an attempt will be made to get it through. If successful three locomotives will be hitched to the Poughkeepsie special, which will follow. The North-western express at Poughkeepsie has three locomotives, but cannot move. All other trains, by order of Superintendent Toucey, have been discontinued for the night.

It has ceased snowing and the wind has abated. The snow-drifts are very heavy.

The Hudson River is closed solidly as far south as Tarrytown, and every ferry-boat on the river between Albany and Yonkers has ceased running, except the one at Newburg. The ice in the river here is eight inches thick. Above here preparations have already been made to harvest the ice crop. The mercury stands at zero.

A passenger sleigh, with five or six persons and a boy in it, got lost in the storm while crossing the river at Rhinebeck, last night. After wandering about the river in the snow-drifts, for three hours, the mules drawing the sleigh walked into the open ferry-track, dragging the sleigh with them. The parties in the sleigh were all thrown into the water, but managed to crawl out on the ice, and their shouts for relief attracted attention, and they were taken ashore. The boy was badly frozen, and his boots and clothing had to be cut off him. One or two of the men were also frozen badly, but it is thought that all are out of danger. The mules were drowned.

In Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Penn., Dec. 26.—The snow-storm still continues, and the streets are almost impassible. Many street-cars have been compelled to suspend operations.

A man was found last night frozen to death.

The trains on all the railroads in this vicinity are delayed.

Pittsburg, Dec. 26—2½ P. M.—Wind north-east and light; thermometer 25° above zero. About nine inches of snow have fallen.

Scranton, Penn., Dec. 26.—A heavy storm has prevailed all day, during which twelve inches of snow fell.

In Canada.

Toronto, Dec. 26.—A severe snow-storm set in yesterday, and still continues. The trains on the different railroads are all behind time. The weather is intensely cold.

In the East.

Portland, Me., Dec. 26.—The thermometer here was 20° below zero yesterday morning, and from 30° to 40° below back in the country.

Portland, Me., Dec. 26.—A heavy snow-storm commenced here at 3½ o'clock this afternoon. The wind is blowing almost a gale, and the snow is drifting badly. The train from Boston, due here at 5 o'clock, is two hours late, and the train which left there at 3 o'clock is stuck at Ipswich, with two engines, and no prospect of getting through to-night.

Eastport, Me., Dec. 26.—The thermometer was 20° below zero yesterday. Several vessels, belonging in the Provinces, are ashore in this vicinity.

Belfast, Me., Dec. 26.—The residents of this vicinity are experiencing the most severe weather since the memorable cold term in January, 1857. Yesterday the thermometer was 20° below zero, and today it is 12° below. The railroad is blocked by drifted snow, and no trains have arrived since Monday.

Bangor, Me., Dec. 26.—The weather for the past three days has been intensely cold. Yesterday morning the thermometer stood, in various locations, from 26° to 30° below zero. At noon the mercury had risen to 6° below zero, where it remained during the day. This morning it is 10° below.

Waterville, Me., Dec. 26.—Wednesday morning at sunrise the thermometer was 40° below zero; at Skowhegan and Fairfield, and in this place, 43° below. In some localities the weather is the coldest known since 1857.

Wiscasset, Me., Dec. 26.—Yesterday was the coldest of the season. The thermometer registered at 11 o'clock Tuesday night 12° below zero, at sunrise Wednesday 22° below, at noon Wednesday 5° below, and at 7 o'clock last evening 6° below. Notwithstanding the intense cold, the harbor is entirely unobstructed by ice, and the Booth Bay steamer is running as usual.

Waldoboro, Me., Dec. 26.—The thermometer at 7 o'clock yesterday morning was 18° below zero.

Lewiston, Me., Dec. 26.—The cold in this part of Maine is almost unprecedented. The mercury yesterday morning stood from 20° to 38° below zero in various parts of this portion of the State.

Brunswick, Me., Dec. 26.—Yesterday morning the thermometer here was 22° below zero; in Topsham, 24° below, and in Durham, 21° below. The telegraph wires were broken in all directions in consequence of the extreme cold.

Laconia, N. H., Dec. 26.—Yesterday morning the thermometer was 20° below zero.

Manchester, N. H., Dec. 26.—The weather yesterday was intensely cold, the thermometer, at 6 A. M., marking 15° below zero. At North Weare the thermometer was 23° below zero.

Boston, Dec. 26.—A terrific snow-storm prevailed all day, but now appears ended. Two feet of snow have fallen. All railroad trains to or from the city are blocked, and crowds are waiting at the depots for conveyance to their residences. The wind is blowing from the north, and the thermometer ranges 10° above zero. No trains on the Albany or Providence Railroads for New-York will start out to-night. The Albany train due here at 3½ o'clock arrived at 10:40 o'clock to-night.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 26.—The snow-storm, which commenced early this morning, continues at 9 o'clock this evening, with no prospect of abatement. Railroad trains are all behind. The train from Boston has just arrived. The afternoon train for Boston has put up at Mansfield. No boat for New-York leaves this city or Stonington to-night. The street car-tracks are kept clear by plows, and cars are run occasionally.

In the West.

Chicago, Dec. 26—2½ P. M.—It has been snowing all the forenoon. It is now cloudy, with the wind from the north-west. Weather cold.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 26—2½ P. M.—Thermometer, 21° above zero. Weather cloudy. It is now snowing; about five inches fell last night.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 26.—About six inches of snow fell here since 11 o'clock last night. It drifted considerably, but it is believed that it will not interfere seriously with railroad travel, as the snow is very light.

Parsons, Kansas, Dec. 26.—The present weather is the coldest ever experienced in Kansas. The mercury is eighteen degrees below zero, to-night.

In the South.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 26.—A heavy snow-storm set in yesterday afternoon, and still continues. All the lines of city railroads are running half the usual number of cars.

Lewes, Del., Dec. 26.—A severe gale from the north, with snow, commenced last night, and still continues, though the wind has moderated.

The steamer Artizan broke from her moorings and drifted ashore on the beach opposite the town. No other damage has yet been reported.

Washington, Dec. 26—2½ P. M.—The thermometer is 20° above zero. It is snowing, with the wind from the north-west.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 26—2½ P. M.—The thermometer is 28° above zero; weather cloudy; wind east. Snow fell in this city all day yesterday, and nearly all last night, with a heavy north-easterly gale.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 26—2½ P. M.—The thermometer is 34° degrees above zero, and there is very heavy ice in the river. Everything is covered with ice. There was a heavy sleet-storm all day yesterday, and all last night. It is rapidly growing colder. The wind is from the north-east.

Memphis, Dec. 26.—The weather is still very cold. The river is nearly frozen over.

Mobile, Ala., Dec. 26.—The entire through mail, from New-York for this place, of the 16th and 17th inst., have failed to reach here. Several later dates have been received. The delay causes great inconvenience.

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 26.—The heaviest storm of sleet and snow ever known in this section commenced falling at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and continued about thirteen hours, delaying railroad trains, &c. Improvised sleighs of every description were brought into use, and today everybody is busy cleaning off the sidewalks. The clouds portend snow again.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 29.—The weather for the past four days has been bitterly cold. The river is frozen over, and the ice is thick enough to bear a light wagon and team. Large numbers of foot passengers are crossing daily.

Vessels in Collision During the Storm—The Fall River Boats Stopped.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 26.—It commenced to snow here early this morning, and we have now what is considered the severest storm that has occurred in this vicinity for a number of years. A large number of vessels have put in here for a harbor. It is snowing hard, and a thick vapor envelopes the harbor, and disasters to the shipping will, no doubt, have to be chronicled by morning.

The schooner Sarah S. Tyler, Phelps, from Providence, for New-York, came in collision with schooner Waterfall, Cameron, loaded with pig-iron, from New-York, and bound to Boston. The latter had her starboard quarter stove, main-boom broke, and boat stove. The Tyler had her jibboom broke. Both vessels were obliged to be towed to the wharf for repairs.

The schooner James Henry, of Rockland, from New-York, for this port, with grain, on the night of the 24th inst., was run into by an unknown British brig. Her mainmast was shattered, and bowsprit and mainsail carried away by the collision. The brig lost her jibboom. The schooner immediately put into New-London.

The Wickford boat A. T. Serrill, which connects with the Shore Line Railroad to and from New-York, attempted to leave her dock today, but was obliged to remain on account of the storm.

The Fall River boat Empire State will not leave for New-York to-night, and her partner, the Old Colony, will not leave her dock at New-York, as a dispatch to that effect has been received at the Company's office in this City.

The barge H. S. Santford, which sprung a leak near Fort Adam last week, left here last night for New-York in tow of steamer Francis King.

Disasters on the Coast.

Portland, Me., Dec. 26.—The schooner Credit, of Portland, with iron, for Portland, sunk about one mile south of Wood Island. The Captain, his wife and child were sick with the small-pox. All on board landed at Wood Island.

The schooners Virginia and General Tuttle are ashore, but will probably get off.

A schooner, painted white, is ashore on Wood Island, near Danvers Cove, and has been stripped.

Three schooners were yesterday reported ashore to the westward of Wood Island. A light-house tender started to their assistance.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 26.—The steamer Alpha arrived from Bermuda today, but brings little interesting news.

The bark Sarah McLeod, of St. John, N. B., left Pictou ten days ago with coal for the West Indies. The crew mutinied, and on the arrival of the vessel at Arichat they were sent to jail, and another crew was shipped, and she proceeded on her way, but went ashore on Larache Shoals, near Arichat. The vessel is reported to be a total wreck, but all hands on board were saved after considerable exposure.

The schooner William B., of Antigonish, was wrecked, off Scatterie, on Friday night, and two of the crew were lost. The remainder were taken off by the schooner Jane Louisa, and were landed at Louisburg.

The weather is very cold.

Rumored Disaster to a Chesapeake Bay Steamer.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 26.—There are rumors in the city to-night of some disaster to the steamer Geo. Leary, of the regular line, which left Norfolk last evening for this city, and has not arrived; but the rumors cannot be traced to any authentic source. Nothing has been heard of the missing steamer since she left Norfolk. Doubtless she has been detained in the bay by ice.

The harbor here is closed, to the mouth of the Patapsco, for all sailing craft; but the ice-boat, up to this time, has kept open a small channel for steamers.

THE PROSPECT CRASH.

Later Particulars of the Frightful Disaster.

Agonizing Scenes During the Burning of the Car.

Victims Dragged from the Flames with Ropes.

Limbs Parting from the Bodies as They Were Drawn Out.

Thirty Lives, in all Probability, Sacrificed.

Erie, Penn., Dec. 26.—The immediate cause of the accident at Prospect Station was a broken flange on the tender-wheel. About sixty rods west of the station is a trestle-work about twenty feet high, over which the locomotive and tender of the eastern-bound express passed in safety, but the baggage and passenger cars, only two coaches being in the train, were thrown from the trestle and struck top downward. The weight of the trucks crushed in the cars, closing up the windows; and to render the situation even more terrible, the passenger-coach was partially tilted upon its side, so that for the occupants of that side there were absolutely no means of escape. Almost immediately the cars took fire, the passenger-coach burning at both ends. Some half-dozen persons waiting at the station were soon at the scene of the accident, but they worked at an immense disadvantage. No water could be had, and the snow that was scraped up had little effect in staying the flames. Only two axes were available, and the wood-work of the cars was bolted together so firmly and intricately that but little headway could be made with them. All the time these efforts were being put forth, the flames were steadily gaining, and the shrieks of the imprisoned victims, as the scorching heat enveloped them, was appalling to the stoutest heart. Now and then a rope was put through a crevice, fastened to a form, and the sufferer pulled out by main strength. Sometimes it would be a lifeless body, and the charred arms, legs, or head would drop off in the struggle. In three or four instances the head was thus separated from the trunk, and in as many more cases the body was bereft of its limbs. The body of a lady was thus rescued from the flames, the head and one arm snapping off like a piece of charcoal, while the other arm was untouched, a kid glove covering the hand and her rings on her fingers. The body will doubtless be recognized by the aid of the rings. But for these it would have been impossible to identify it. The bodies of three other ladies were taken out, neither of which, it is believed, can be recognized. In all it is estimated that fully ten of the nineteen forms removed from the burning car are unrecognizable. It is supposed that, in addition to the bodies recovered, a number of others were consumed in the burning car, and that nothing but the charred bones will be discovered when the fire is extinguished and the ashes raked over.

Adding these to the number of injured that will die, it is estimated that the total number of lives lost will not fall short of thirty, the whole number of persons in the two cars at the time of the accident being about forty-five.

After the accident, Frank Taylor, of Corry, one of the rescued passengers, was leaning against some object, and seeing an acquaintance passing, called him by name. The friend turned around and saw Taylor, apparently uninjured, but suddenly he said, "Tell my wife—" and fell over dead. He must have died from internal injury, but the inmates of the burning cars were shrieking for aid and, Mr. Taylor's friend did not see him again until his corpse was brought in and placed with the others.

After the groans of the dying were stilled in death, the stench arising from the burning bodies is said to have been sickening. With no means of extinguishing the flames, and the heat being too intense to admit of all the bodies being taken out, nothing more could be done by the spectators.

The following is a letter from the correspondent of the Erie *Dispatch*, who was at the scene of the disaster:

Mayville, N. Y., Dec. 26.—The bodies thus far identified are:

Mark Haight, of Brocton, N. Y.
Wm. H. Osborne, of Westfield, N. Y.
Herman Ryan, of Farnham, N. Y.
Edwin H. Bell, of Sherman, N. Y.
Con Maloney, of Brocton, N. Y.
Frank Taylor, of Corry, Penn.
John White, of Lancaster, N. Y.
August Cardat, of Arkwright, N. Y.
Charles Metz, of Eden Corners, near Angola, N. Y.
Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur F. Rice, of Titusville, Penn.
E. Joseph Curtin, of Titusville.
Kate Riley, of Dunkirk, N. Y.
William Rankin, a laborer, from Canada.
James H. McCarten, of Miller Station, N. Y.
Four bodies only remain unrecognized.

All the wounded but Maggie Curtin, W. H. Ticknor, Mrs. Cornelia McCarten, and Fayette Flanders, left Prospect Station for their homes.

At the Chautauqua House, Mayville, are:

John Douglass, a Canadian, who has his left shoulder and breast broken; but he may recover.

John Cowdrey, of Corry; head cut and internal injuries.

Barney Cook, of Lancaster; bad internal injuries; his recovery is very doubtful.

All the others are doing well. There were thirty-eight paying passengers on the train, and five employes back of the tender.

At the inquest Henry Miller and J. J. Marks testified that the train ran very fast. H. H. Lee and others contradicted it. The fireman says they were running five miles per hour.

Orville Swift, of Corry, was on the train, and his body has not yet been recognized. Two of the four bodies unclaimed are shapeless masses.

Mr. Douglass, who was in the car twenty-five minutes, says several passengers were killed outright, others were writhing about until suffocated, and others were conscious until burned to death.

The inquest was adjourned until Saturday, when the testimony of Conductor Flanders will be taken.

FRANCE.

Reception of the Japanese Embassy by M. Thiers.

Paris, Dec. 26.—President Thiers received the Japanese Ambassadors yesterday, at the Palace of the Elysée. The members of the embassy were dressed in the European manner, wearing the usual diplomatic uniform.

The President expressed the wish for enduring friendly relations between France and Japan, which was cordially reciprocated by the Chief Ambassador.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Storage Sheds in Southampton Burned—Narrow Escape from a Conflagration.

London, Dec. 26.—A wooden shed at the Southampton docks, used for the storage of goods intended for export, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. At one time it was feared the flames would spread to the shipping, but the wind fortunately changed to the opposite direction, and a disastrous conflagration was averted. The damage was comparatively unimportant.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Heavy Gales on the Coast—Several Vessels Wrecked.

London, Dec. 26.—Advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 28th of November have been received. Heavy gales had occurred on the sea-coast, and several vessels were wrecked.

VENEZUELA.

A German Fleet at Laguayra—Tranquility Prevailed.

Havana, Dec. 23, via Key West, Fla., Dec. 26.—Advices from Laguayra, Venezuela, to the 8th inst. have been received. A German fleet, consisting of three ships, arrived there on that date. Tranquility prevailed throughout the Republic.

THE DEATH-TRAP.

Condition of the Ruins of the Centre-Street Fire.

A Search for the Bodies of the Burned Working Girls.

The Fire-Marshal's Investigation—Important Testimony by Employes at the Building—Two Previous Fires Within a Month.

Yesterday morning the Police of the Sixth Precinct attempted a search among the *débris* of the Centre-street fire in hope of solving the fate of the missing women, but after working for nearly an hour they were compelled by the storm to desist, and the ruins, being now covered with several feet of snow, cannot be cleared for several days to come. Meanwhile it is certain that the missing persons, or at least five of them, lost their lives in the fire, but it is feared that the remains have been so completely consumed as to destroy all semblance to humanity. The Sixth Precinct Station-house is constantly visited by anxious relatives, who yesterday appeared to give up all hope of ever seeing their lost sisters or daughters again. It was rumored during the day that one of the Donohoe sisters had been found, but this was afterward ascertained to be unfounded. Two of the employes of Archer, Anderson & Co. stated on Wednesday that they saw the Donohoe sisters on the sidewalk with the others, but it is supposed that the former are mistaken.

The neglected condition of the fire-escape still excites much comment. It had not been repaired for several months, and terminated fifteen feet from the ground.

The ruins were visited by a number of sight-seers yesterday, but there was little to be seen but a great heap of fallen masonry and the cinders of burned timbers, which by noon were covered with snow, except where the water from the hose fell on the heap of smoldering bricks and half-consumed wood-work which had come down with the fall of the front wall.

The Fire Commissioners yesterday telegraphed the owner of the building, Mr. Craighead, of Yonkers, to make arrangements to clear away the *débris*.

CONTINUATION OF THE FIRE-MARSHAL'S INVESTIGATION.

The investigation into the origin of the fire was continued before Fire-Marshal McSpedon, yesterday, and the following testimony taken:

INFLAMMABLE MATERIAL IN THE BUILDING.

James Brown, being sworn, said: I live at No. 92 Catherine-street; am a printer; worked for Dun, Barlow & Co., Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Centre-street, third story; was in the shop at the time of the fire; had finished, and was waiting for the boys to wash the presses; there were six presses, and we used about a gallon of benzine; the gas was lighted at the back of the presses, and the two boys were behind the presses, out of my sight; the first I saw of the fire was a flash on the floor, and the flames spread very rapidly; there were about thirty employed on the whole floor, and I think eight in the press-room; some of the men ran out immediately, and several of us tried to smother the fire with our coats and other articles; over the presses were lines, being full of the sheets printed during the day; these sheets hung about six feet from the floor; the fire communicated to them pretty soon; I don't think it was more than two minutes after the fire started before the sheets were in a blaze all over the room; when we found we could not put out the fire we started to go down-stairs; I got part way down, and hearing no stir up stairs, and seeing no one coming down, I went back up to the top stairs leading to the floor above us, occupied by Anderson & Archer, and gave the alarm; they heard me and started to come down; I think about twenty-five came down by the stairs; the flames were rolling across the stairway, and we had to run through them; most of those who came down were men, about ten or twelve girls got down there; I should think there were some forty or fifty girls employed there; they worked on the second floor above us; Anderson & Archer occupied all the floors above us; the rags that caught fire were lying on the floor beside the press which the boys were cleaning; they were wet with benzine, as the boys were using them in cleaning the press; the benzine was kept in a can and poured upon the rags as we wanted to use them; I don't think that it was more than five minutes after the fire started before we were obliged to leave the rooms; there was an elevator in the centre of the building, about twenty feet from where the fire started, and adjoining the stairway; this elevator was of wood, and extended from the bottom to the top of the building; I went down to the front door and assisted some of the girls out who were fainting; I was told by a citizen that the alarm had been given; by the time the firemen got there the second and fourth floors were on fire, and several girls were at the windows of the fifth floor screaming; the firemen put up a ladder, but it was too short, and it was taken down to be lengthened; before that could be done the fifth floor caught and they were unable to rescue anybody; I then went around to Leonard-street and found the girls getting down by the fire-escape; I asked if they were all down, and a girl named Mary Donovan told me she was the last one down, and there were five or six more there, and asked me for God's sake to try and save them; I don't think it was more than a minute after the last girl got down from the fire-escape before the walls fell in; the fire-escape was on the Leonard-street side of the building; I observed there were platforms under the windows; I have also noticed that there was no ladder connecting the floor above us with our floor, or the floor below; don't know the condition of the ladders connecting the other floors.

THE TERROR OF THE EMPLOYES.

Joseph Payez was the next witness, and said: I reside at No. 82 Park-avenue, Brooklyn; I am foreman of the printing-office of Dun, Barlow & Co.; at the time of the fire I was in the front part of the third floor, paying off the compositors; as I paid them off they were preparing to leave for the day; while I was paying off, John Waltham, a compositor, came to me and told me the press-room was on fire; I then quit paying, handed my money-box to the first man I met, and ran to the press-room and threw some wetting-boards on the fire; I told the men to keep cool, that there should be no excitement, as I thought we could put the fire out ourselves; at this time I saw nothing on fire but the floor, and the flames were rising from the floor; I got burned about the face in throwing the wetting-boards on the fire; we use benzine to clean the presses and rollers, and there is more or less oil on the floor, as is usual in press-rooms; there were between thirty and forty men on our floor at the time, I suppose; about five minutes elapsed between the time of the discovery of the fire and the time when I was driven out by the flames and smoke; I noticed one of the pressmen assisting me in trying to put out the fire; others assisted, but I did not notice particularly what they were doing; I believe all our employes escaped; I was the last person on that floor; it was about twenty-five minutes past five o'clock when we discovered the fire; there were three or four gas-burners lit in our place; I believe the burner at the large press, which they were cleaning, was lit.

John Van Laetham, being sworn, said: I am in the employ of Dun, Barlow & Co. as a compositor; I was at work at the time the fire commenced putting away type; my attention was attracted by a slight reflection near the front of the building by one of the presses; I ran forward and saw a boy lying on his stomach, and the fire burning on the floor very near him; he had scarcely time to get away from the fire; I ran back and got a board from the trough in which we wash the forms; this board was thoroughly soaked with water; with this I tried to smother the fire, but it had got too far advanced; it blazed up nearly to the ceiling, and seemed to draw toward the elevator and stairway; several others were also trying to extinguish the fire; finding we could not check it I ran for my clothes, but was unable to find them, and then I ran for the stairs; the stairway runs up about the centre of the building, and is inclosed with a door at the north and south sides; the south door was fastened up, and I was obliged to go around through the composing-rooms to the north door to get out; as I went out of this door, the flames were coming through a broken window in the opposite door; I started to go upstairs and give the alarm; I got up about three steps, when I saw the fire and smoke increasing so rapidly that I retreated, but, before doing so, cried "fire" up the stairs several times, and then ran down; it was so hot that as I passed the door going down stairs, I was obliged to hold my hat to my face to prevent it being burned; a woman with a shawl on her arm came down directly behind me, and was crying for her daughter; I looked at the clock on the *Clipper* building as soon as I got down-stairs; it was then eight minutes of five or eight minutes after five, I am not certain which; I had been down-stairs more than five minutes when the firemen came; the first I saw was a truck company; at that time there were certainly three girls at the extreme north window of the upper floor, crying for help; the firemen tried to get a ladder up to rescue them, but did not seem to have men enough; I do not think there were five firemen with the ladder; some citizens helped them; when they got the ladder up it was too short; when I got down to the street it seemed to me that the whole building from our floor up was on fire; the smoke was pouring from every window; I do not think these girls remained at the window over half a minute; think the walls fell in about fifteen minutes after the firemen arrived.

Louis C. Garnier, deposed: I live at No. 268 South Ninth-street, Williamsburg; I am in the employ of Dun, Barlow & Co. as a compositor; I was at my case distributing type at the time the fire occurred; heard some excitement in the press-room, and ran round there to see what was the matter; saw the fire burning; it was a big blaze, up nearly to the ceiling; I saw one man throw a coat on it, to smother it, and our foreman had a board, with which he was trying to put it out; the time was after five o'clock—I think about a quarter past five; several of the men then cried "Fire!" and I started to leave the building; I ran and got my clothes, and ran down-stairs, and when I got down to the street the fire was coming from the three southern windows on our floor; there was no smoke nor fire coming from any other window at that time; it was fully five or six minutes after I got down-stairs before the first engine came; I saw one girl at the north window on the upper floor crying for help; she did not cry long; the smoke poured out of the upper windows very soon afterward, and I thought she was smothered.

John P. Hopkins testified: I live at No. 89 Fleet-place, Brooklyn, and was foreman for Anderson, Archer & Co., book-binders; they occupied the fourth, fifth, and sixth floors of the buildings Nos. 81, 83, and 85 Centre-street; I think we had forty-five girls in our employ, and twenty-five men and boys; they were all at work on Tuesday, I think; all the girls worked on the fifth floor, and the floor above was used as a stock-room; no person worked there; the bindery was on the fourth floor, and all the men were on that floor; I had charge of the bindery at the time, the members of the firm having gone, and some of the men were desirous of quitting work, while I worked full time, (5½ P. M.;) I stood in the middle of the floor, looking about to see that all the men were at work, when I heard some one on the stairs cry out: "Get out; you are all a fire," and almost immediately I saw the flames rolling up outside of our great windows; I went to the stairs; by that time all escape in that direction was cut off; I think some of our people escaped by the stairs; they had to pass through the flames on the landing below; I thought of the fire-escape and called to the hands to follow me; by that time our floor (the fourth) was full of smoke, and the [illegible] and stairways; the girls that were on the fifth floor came down to the fourth floor and got out by the fire-escape; there were between thirty and forty persons escaped in that way; this fire-escape was on the Leonard-street side; I do not think it extended above the bindery floor, (fourth;) it was out of order, and we had to jump or drop from the third floor balcony to the roof of the adjoining building, a distance of about sixteen feet; in doing this there was great danger of falling through a large sky-light on the roof directly beneath the balcony; I think there was one other fire escape on the west end of the building, extending from the fifth floor to the roof of a saw and planing-mill, a distance of about fifteen feet; that fire-escape did not communicate with any floor except the fifth; I remained on the balcony of the fire-escape on the third floor till everybody had passed me, and got on the roof below; some of the girls were assisted down to the roof by some men who placed a short step-ladder there and helped to break their fall; I was the last man to leave the building, and I do not think I had been off the fire-escape a minute when the walls began to fall. There are six of our girls missing, and one boy; they all worked on the fifth floor; one of our men jumped from a rear window on the fourth floor to a roof below, a distance of twenty or twenty-five feet, and my brother jumped from a window on the south side about the same distance.

TWO PREVIOUS FIRES IN THE BUILDING.

This building has been on fire twice previously, within two or three weeks; the last time was about a week ago; the engineer told me that the place had been on fire that morning; it was on some floor below us, but I am not sure which; he said that we had had a very narrow escape, and that it was the second time within two or three weeks; on the same day I told Mr. Archer what I had heard, and suggested that the fire-escape should be put in order, but, in the hurry and pressure of our business, it was forgotten.

The investigation will be continued today.

THE CAXTON BUILDING.

The building which was destroyed by the fire was 73 feet high, 61 deep, and 64 wide. For many years the only fire-escape was an iron bridge, extending from a window in the rear of the fifth story to the roof of a building which fronted on Elm-street. In 1871, during the occupancy of the New-York Printing Company, the insufficiency of the fire-escape was pointed out by the Superintendent of Buildings, and the owner added a series of iron balconies—one on each story—with ladders leading to the roof of the two-story building on the corner of Centre and Leonard streets. With this addition the safety of the inmates was regarded as assured, but the neglected condition of the ladders prevented the fair testing of the expedient.

THE FOURTEENTH-STREET FIRE.

The Fire-Marshal's Investigation—Testimony of Employes at the Circus.

The Fire-Marshal yesterday continued the investigation into the origin of the fire by which Barnum's Museum and several adjoining buildings were destroyed. Additional testimony was taken as follows:

Lucius Foster, an usher who slept in the building, testified that on the night of the fire he entered the building at about twenty minutes to two o'clock, accompanied by Olmsted, a previous witness; when he went in he smelt something scorching; the odor was strongest on the side near Fourth-avenue, where the trap-door was; the watchman, Nelson, called his attention to it but said that nothing could be on fire, as he had been all over the building; he was awakened by a scuffling and shouting noise on the other side of the building, and found the fire near the trap-door; he awakened Olmsted and "Camel Charley;" he got into the street by kicking down an entrance door which was seldom used, and then aided in getting out the elephants; the flames burst out of the front doors before the engines got there; the fire, in his opinion, was over the coal-room, about seven feet from the boiler; in the boiler-room witness noticed a gas jet with a wire cap; the space between this cap and an unprotected beam was scarcely the thickness of a man's hand.

William H. Bull, carpenter and builder, who was employed by Barnum to overhaul the structure, gave testimony relative to its construction, the position of steam-pipes, &c. He stated that Mr. Barnum gave instructions to have the place heated to 65° Fahrenheit; the place had been inspected by an officer sent by the Fire-Marshal; the pipes under the seats of the circus were about 300 feet in length; the main pipe came up through the floor, about four or five inches from the northerly side of the trap-door; when Officer Mooney, from the Fire-Marshal's office, inspected the place the first time, he directed that the wood-work should be cut away from the pipes, so that the air could circulate between; he also directed that the upholstering work should be cut away; saw that his directions were carried out; they kept sawdust in the monkey-cage and giraffe-cage, which were in the neighborhood of the place where the fire is said to have originated; this sawdust was swept up over the floor two or three times a day; particles of this sawdust may have lodged upon the brick-work under the floor, and this may have been brought into contact with the pipes.

Several other witnesses were examined, among whom was James M. Macgregor, Superintendent of Buildings, who related the details of the construction and alterations of the structure. The investigation will be continued today.

ANOTHER SMASH ON ERIE.

Collision Near Sufferns—Cars Demolished and a Passenger Fatally Crushed—Statement of a Passenger.

Yesterday morning an accident occurred on the Erie Railway, near Sufferns, by which two cars were wrecked and one of the passengers so badly injured that his recovery is impossible. The Orange County express-train collided with a freight-train. The rear cars of the express were completely smashed; the front of the locomotive, the head-light, pilot, &c., were carried away.

There were about thirty persons in the rear car of the express when the collision occurred, and only one was injured, Mr. Louis S. Hermann, a wealthy resident of Kingston. His injuries were terrible. Dr. Lawrence attended Mr. Hermann until he arrived at Jersey City. The injuries of the unfortunate man are mortal.

The following is the statement of one of the passengers on the train:

It left Kingston at 5:20 A. M., over the Wallkill Valley Railroad. Reached Goshen, the intersection of the Erie, a little before 8 A. M. Here the Kingston car was hitched on to the Orange County Erie train, which came up slowly, and about 10, nearly an hour behind time, Allendale was reached. The track was much blocked up with snow. The train was there signaled to stop, a train being off the track in front. The train remained there some time, when the whistle of a freight-train was heard behind, and a rush was made to get out of the car. Only a few of the passengers got out. The next instant the freight-train dashed in, smashed the rear and forward platforms of the last car, and the rear platform of the next car. The headlight of the freight-train smashed in the end of the car. Mr. Lewis N. Hermann, of Kingston, was passing out of the forward door as the collision occurred, and was crushed, having both legs smashed. He was extricated as soon as possible, and was brought on to Jersey City. Neither of the stoves in the car were upset. There seems no reason why the freight-train should have come up as it did, as two flagmen had been sent out by the conductor of the delayed train, and they must have been quite far enough up the track for the engineer of the freight-train to have stopped at a considerable distance behind. Mr. Hermann was the only person injured on the train. There were no passengers in the second car. The passengers who remained in the last car were bruised a little by being thrown violently to the floor, but were not otherwise injured.

No blame can be attached to the employes of the road. The freight-train was probably "flagged," but owing to the storm the signals were not perceived until too late to stop.

Department of Public Instruction.

A regular meeting of the Department of Public Instruction was held yesterday.

A petition of 600 Scandinavians for the establishment of two evening schools, in which Swedes could learn the English language, was referred.

The Mayor presented a list of school officers appointed by him. A resolution was adopted in which the Committee on Teachers were directed to inquire into a charge of drunkenness and general incompetency preferred against a principal of a male school.

The Committee on By-laws were directed to have suitable badges of office prepared for the members of the Department.

It was resolved to appoint a committee of three to confer with the Board of Apportionment in reference to the deduction from the appropriation of 1873.

J. J. Howell was appointed Engineer at the Normal College, at a salary of $1,500.

On recommendation of the Committee on Normal College, the contract for painting the new building was awarded to Benjamin B. Benas for $6,750.

The Committee on Supplies was authorized to advertise for proposals for the delivery of supplies during the year 1873, and to reject all bids if deemed necessary for the public good.

The Board then adjourned.

A Bar-Keeper Stabbed for Refusing to Supply Drink Without Payment.

Early yesterday morning Patrick Cash, aged eighteen years, residing at the corner of Second and North Seventh streets, Brooklyn, E. D., entered Patrick Smith's liquor-shop, No. 409 Second-street, and demanded a drink of whisky, saying he had no money and did not intend to pay for it. Under these circumstances, Smith refused to give him the liquor, whereupon Cash became abusive, and an altercation followed, during which Cash stabbed Smith twice—once in the left arm and once in the left thigh. Smith defended himself with a club and inflicted a severe cut on Cash's head. Cash was afterward arrested at his house. Both men received surgical attendance. The injuries are supposed to be not fatal in either case.

Business in the Court of General Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder Hackett, the following prisoners were sentenced, after which the Court adjourned for the remainder of the term:

John Donovan, who pleaded guilty to an attempt to steal $51 from the sleeping-room of Henry Horstman, of No. 47 First-street, on Dec. 8, was sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment in the State Prison, his co-defendant, John Murray, having been discharged on his own recognizance, on account of the jury disagreeing as to his guilt.

Morris Kennedy and James Geoghan, who pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary at the house of Michael Walsh, No. 80 East Houston-street, on Nov. 28, were sentenced—the former to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and the latter to two and a half years in the State Prison.

Michael Fitzgerald, who, with two others, attacked James Bradley, of No. 240 East Fifty-fifth-street, while passing the corner of Hester and Elizabeth streets at midnight of Aug. 18, and robbed him of $4 65, was sentenced to ten years' hard labor in the State Prison. His confederates escaped arrest.

STOKES ARRAIGNED.

Close of the Prosecution—Opening of the Defense—Differences of Counsel.

The trial of Edward S. Stokes for the murder of James Fisk, Jr., was resumed, yesterday, before Judge Boardman, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Mrs. Mary Bissell, Officer Haggerty, Philip Farley, and Dr. Marsh repeated the testimony given by them at the former trial. Andrew Parker, a new witness, and the proprietor of a hotel at Meadville, Penn., on the Erie line, testified that, about six or eight weeks before the shooting of Mr. Fisk he met Stokes at the Hoffman House, and, in a conversation had with him, the latter said, "Fisk is a —— blackmailer; I will shoot him; I have a pistol." The prisoner here jumped up excitedly, and cried out, "It is false—every word of it!" The witness continued to say that he had little acquaintance with Fisk, though he knew all the boys at the Grand Opera-house.

John H. Comer, private secretary of the deceased, testified that on the former trial the private counsel for the prosecution were employed by the executors of Mr. Fisk, but he had no personal knowledge that they were still employed by them.

The evidence for the prosecution then closed, and Mr. Townsend proceeded to state the case for the defense. After commenting on the opening for the prosecution, which referred to subjects not appertaining to the issue, he said that Publius Claudius was the only man in history who represented Fisk in all his indecencies. When Fisk lived corrupt Judges sat on the Bench, and honored men bowed their heads as he traveled in regal style through the streets with his courtesans by his side. He was an acknowledged leader of the Tammany Ring, the most infamous that ever attempted to corrupt any community, and when he died vice was the only thing that dropped a tear over his grave. He did not wish to cause any one any unnecessary pang, but these gentlemen who represented private interests in these prosecutions were men into whose pockets he had poured his money, into whose ears he had revealed his secrets, and by whose advice he had done acts that he himself was ashamed of.

Mr. Beach said if the gentleman was permitted to continue this line of remark he would ask the opportunity to explain.

Mr. TOWNSEND—I trust the gentleman will have an opportunity of explaining a matter which has never been explained.

Mr. BEACH—What do you mean?

Mr. TOWNSEND—I mean the position you occupy in this case.

Judge Boardman requested counsel to confine their remarks to the sole issue involved in this case.

Mr. Fullerton said there was nothing he desired to have concealed.

Mr. Townsend observed that in his opening Mr. Fullerton referred to the action of Judge Pratt.

Mr. FULLERTON—I said nothing of the kind; it is an invention; if the gentleman said so a thousand times it would not prove it.

Mr. Townsend then explained the theory of the defense, which was identical with that set up on the last trial, and, on concluding, the Court adjourned.

THE IRISH TRIAL.

Disagreement and Discharge of the Jury—The Prisoner and Mrs. Anderson Released on Bail.

The jury in the case of Dr. Lucius B. Irish, jointly indicted with Mrs. Sarah Anderson in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, for the murder of E. O. Anderson, after fifty-four hours of earnest consideration, came into Court at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and having announced their inability to agree upon a verdict, were discharged. They stood the same as when heard from on Christmas—ten for acquittal, and two for conviction. One of the jurors states that had there been any room for a compromise-verdict, the jury would not have been out twenty minutes. On the first ballot they stood three for murder in the first degree, and nine for acquittal; on the second ballot there were but two for conviction, and ten for acquittal, and so remained to the end.

Immediately after the discharge of the jury, Judge Pratt and counsel on both sides retired to the Judge's chamber, where the matter of admitting both Dr. Irish and Mrs. Anderson to bail was discussed. The result was that Irish was admitted in the sum of $10,000 and Mrs. Anderson in the sum of $2,500. Bail was promptly given, Wm. L. Randolph and Charles D. Fish becoming sureties in both cases, and the prisoners were released. In reply to the inquiry as to when Dr. Irish would be again tried, District-Attorney Britton said, "God only knows when, if ever. The witnesses from Oregon are clamorous to return home, and I don't see how we are going to keep them here."

The Bayard-Street Homicide—Arrest of Harrington.

John Harrington, who shot Julia Smith, at No. 51 Bayard-street, three weeks ago, and whose arrest, on Wednesday, by the Brooklyn police, has already been reported, was brought to New-York, yesterday, in charge of two officers, and taken before Judge Dowling, at the Tombs. He had taken every possible means to disguise himself, and declared that his name was Chas. Roberts, and that he knew nothing of the shooting, but was fully identified by his former employer and others, and committed to await the appearance of the complainant, who has partly recovered, and is at present in a Catholic Protectorate in Twelfth-street. The two witnesses are in the House of Detention. During last Summer Harrington was in the employ of a Broadway silversmith, who took him from the Long Island Hospital, but he left the establishment in September and returned to his former disreputable life. He obtained possession of a shield of the "Soldier Messenger" Corps, and, taking advantage of the resemblance to the police shields, passed himself off as a detective in places where he was not known. When arrested the shield was taken from him by the police.

Funeral Services of Ex-Judge Slosson.

The obsequies of the late ex-Judge Slosson were celebrated, yesterday morning, in the Reformed Church, Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenue. Rev. D. S. Rogers officiated, and delivered an eloquent address, in which he sketched the life of the deceased and eulogized his character. The casket, which was placed in the middle of the aisle, was decorated with wreaths of flowers. In consequence of the storm, it was decided to allow the body to remain in the church until this morning. The following gentlemen will act as pall-bearers: Richard Lawrence, H. K. Rogers, Augustus Schell, E. L. Van Winkle, B. D. Gillerman, L. B. Woodruff, Murray Hoffman, James M. Marshall, Waldo Hutchins, and John Auchincloss.

The Brooklyn Fire Department—More Horses Wanted.

The numerous fires that have occurred recently, and the impassable condition of the streets in Brooklyn just now, are two elements that go to form serious apprehensions in the minds of the residents of that city regarding the amount of protection they could rely upon in the event of a fire breaking out. There are not four spare horses belonging to the Fire Department. Only two horses are allotted to each engine. These engines range from 6,000 to 7,000 pounds in weight. Some of them are four miles from the further limit of their respective districts. For instance: No. 2 Engine, on Van Brunt, is the nearest one to the City limits, at Sixty-second-street, a distance of nearly four miles. The districts of Nos. 9 and 10 Engines extend to East New-York, respectively three and four miles distant. No. 1 Truck goes from Red Hook Point to the corner of Atlantic and Flatbush avenues. To each apparatus there belongs but one span of horses. There is no provision for double teaming or for relays in any emergency. The consequence is, that if a fire breaks out when there is a heavy fall of snow on the ground, there would be hardly a possibility of the engines from the more remote parts of the district getting to it. Extra horses are much needed, as without them many of the residents of Brooklyn are left with but a poor protection from the enemy most to be dreaded just now.

The Proposed Public Reception to the Louisiana Committee.

The Mayor yesterday addressed a letter to the public, requesting citizens who sympathized with the Louisianians to meet him at the Cooper Institute, on Monday evening next, to tender a public reception to the committee of citizens from that State, who have visited Washington and are now in this City. Later in the day the Mayor requested that no mention be made of the matter in the morning papers, as the Institute has been previously engaged for Monday night, and, besides, the short stay the committee intend to make renders the reception in the form contemplated impossible.

The Astor-Place Annoyance.

The Mayor yesterday returned to the Board of Assistant Aldermen, without his approval, a resolution to remove the urinal in Astor-place. The Mayor thinks that the number of such structures should be rather increased than diminished.

THE FLOOD.

Reading of the Chaldean Story of the Deluge.

The Records of the Past—The Means and Method of Deciphering Them—The Key to the Mystery.

From the London Daily Telegraph.

History was jealous of Romance until last week; but then suddenly she gave to the world, by the marvelous skill of a scholar in the British Museum, a fragmentary story far more wonderful and entertaining than any work of fiction. Everybody of intelligence has by this time read that narrative which Mr. George Smith has deciphered from the tablets of Assurbanipal. With what a magic spell those strange, broken sentences carried our minds backward! How far backward? Nobody can safely answer that question within ten centuries or so; but very cautious people among the learned speak of six, seven, or even eight thousand years, and we know that the story of Izdubar and his sailor Urhamsi, with the immortal Sisit, is but a copy from records immeasurably older than even Assurbanipal. Five and twenty years ago, Mr. Layard disinterred and brought to Europe the mighty-winged bulls and graven slabs from the Palace of the Assyrian Kings at Birs Nimroud. In presence of those stupendous monuments, what we had previously called antiquity grew youthful. Many of the mummies of Egypt were not in their swaddling-clothes when those stone bulls were hewn. Daniel, who interpreted dreams, never comprehended the wedge-shaped letters upon the thighs or dew-laps of those massive monsters. Belshazzar sate drinking under them wine of Chaldean grapes from Judah's gold. Homer's song and the marbles of Pheidias are modern compared to them; and Alexander himself has gazed upon them as rural visitors to the British Museum have so often done, in mute wonder. For a long time the arrow-headed inscriptions kept their immemorial secret; they were harder to make out than even Merlin's cabalistic book, whereof "none could read the names, not even one; and none could read the comment—but one man." Gradually, however, the patient labor of a few scholars picked out a clue to the mystery; and the curiosity of the world was temporarily satisfied as to many of these graven bulls and slabs. Long lists of martial deeds, proud boastings of conquests and devastations, were slowly translated to us; names of old gods and goddesses, and titles of mighty forgotten monarchs, were spelled out. We had explanations of the stone pictures representing the later Assyrian history, and thereupon public attention drooped. But the Muse of History was piqued at our carelessness, and kept the best of her gifts for the present day. The diggers at Nineveh sent home, along with their huge graven beasts and vulture headed kings, some broken potsherds, and these were the real treasure-trove. It is from those bits of crockery that Mr. Smith has just read aloud to the world the absorbing legend of "the King who sailed in search of the secret of Life and Death." It is by them that we are taken back into the very dawn of human history, up to the time when Cush reigned and Nimrod hunted; and everybody will, therefore, like to know what these precious little books of clay are like—how they ever came to be deciphered—and in what way the wondrous skill of an English scholar has been all these years at work, to give mankind this new light upon the earliest pages of the world's story.

Let us take the reader into the alchemist's cell, where the dead past is made to live anew by the magic elixir of patient labor and high intellect. If Cush, or Nimrod, or Assurbanipal could but see the place where their arrow-headed histories are being "edited" by a generation so many thousand years later in the lapse of time, how they would wonder! History, we have said, was tired of being outdone by Romance, and she laughed to scorn all the efforts of *bizarre* invention when she sent the library of King Assurbanipal to Bloomsbury. A side-door within the Museum leads us out from among the winged bulls and curly-bearded kings, into a corridor; from the corridor we mount by a spiral iron-staircase into a narrow gallery; from the gallery we pass into a sort of loft, furnished with presses, tables, and one or two Windsor chairs; and presto! the Temple of Antiquity is reached. Here works the Mage whose skill has made the speechless kingdom give up its uttermost mysteries. The first impression of the uninitiated would be that a party of little modern boys and girls had been breaking up innumerable pantiles, wherewith to play hop-scotch. All around lie—on table, chair, and shelf—shaped or shapeless fragments of potsherd, yet with an evident care in their arrangement; for all are symmetrically grouped, and some are carefully cradled in cotton-wool. These bits of pantile are the oldest known books in the world's circulating library. Look closer, and it will be seen that while some are black, others white or cream-colored, others again red or pink, every piece, large or small, bears on one side a neat, close inscription in the cuneiform character. Some are as large as a boy's slate, others as small as a Barcelona nut. But the tiniest portion bears the Royal Assyrian scripture, and may contain, for aught the visitor knows, the record of an invaluable date, fact, or declaration. What astonishes that visitor, innocent of Babylonian lore, is the precision of the script. Its lines are packed together nearly as close as those of the leading columns in this journal; and each character is impressed with a delicacy and exactness of touch almost equal to type. Familiar with the large and rough style upon the Ninevite bulls, one wonders at this proof of perfect mastery over the arrow-handwriting. The Mage, by long practice, can even recognize individual autographs among his precious rubbish; he knows where one scribe left off and another took up the reed or stylum. Vertically the lines are as near as they can be "spaced"—horizontally, the letters are often prolonged, with fine slight dashes where the writer has wished to fill up a gap or terminate a paragraph. It is plain how they were inscribed: the ancient copyist took a fresh slab of wet clay, rolled it neatly, picked out every smallest speck or grain of grit, and, having fined off the edges and trimmed his clay page nicely, he then marked the words with a point of hardened wood or bronze—if bronze were then invented. This done, the "copy" went to the potter's oven, where it was tenderly cooked "to a turn," and having been drawn forth, was stereotyped with a vengeance, for that same page was good for thousands of years, given the protection of the warm desert sand. We examine the "proof," and find each little line as clear and fine-cut as when the literary baker brought home the "new number" of the *King's Historical Magazine*. There is a cunning Museum chemist below stairs, who cleans these little tablets for the Mage as carefully as a jeweler "brushing up my lady's diamonds;" and they come back to the cell where the Decipherer sits, with exquisitely clean faces, every bit as new and finished as when Assurbanipal looked them over, and gave them, with a royal sign of approval, to the Chief Secretary of the Archives to put away in the Palace-Cylinder. The print of an Assyrian thumb, and the nib of an Assyrian pen, might be found upon one or other of them—nothing is more immortal than pottery—and these have lain in the Library of Nineveh for at least 4,000 years, without light, air, or rain to mar them. Here is the eleventh tablet, in which you may read, if you can, the thrilling tale of Izdubar, the King. If you can! Only four men living could peruse these ancient cryptographs—one is Sir H. Rawlinson, the second is Mr. George Smith, the third is a German professor, who cannot decipher the incised arrow-head, although he can make it out when printed, and the fourth is M. Oppert, of Paris. To the eyes of this quarternion the little red pantile, broken into twenty pieces, is the most fascinating historical work on the world's shelves; to any ordinary vision it looks as if somebody had spilled ten-pennyworth of tacks upon an unbaked brick, and sent the result to be cooked.

But how did the Decipherer find it all out? That is the question which a man may ask, even though Greek is "not Greek" to him, and Arabic has no serious mysteries. The Scholar-mage, his sleeves tucked up and his hands and wrists covered with the dust of dead Assyrian Empires, tells the charm as modestly as though he had merely guessed a rather hard Christmas conundrum. Twenty years ago, at Behistun, in Persia, there was found a sculptured rock, bearing inscriptions in three distinct characters. One of these characters was the arrow-headed, the others were Persic and Median or Scythian respectively; and, like the Rosetta Stone in Egypt, which divulged the hieroglyphics, this carved crag became the lithographed lexicon for cuneologists. Guided by the Persian writing, Sir H. Rawlinson constructed a vocabulary for arrow-headed scripture; and though the sound of these Assyrian letters is no more known than that of hieroglyphical signs, their signification is now thereby easily and surely obtained. For fourteen years has Mr. Smith toiled away amid his gems, cylinders, tablets, and bulls, making out page after page of forgotten mythology, conquest, migration, and general ancient human story. From time to time he gave the world, along with one or two coadjutors, "first proofs" from the Ninevite Library; but the world cared little for catalogues of deities and names of dead kings and queens. Suddenly, however, he has lighted upon this *editio prima* of the record from which Abraham learned his Chaldean lore and handed it down to Moses. Now all the world listens open-eared, for this is the very nursery tale of mankind's youth, told over anew to adult humanity; this is the source of those which we have wrongly called historical fountains. Like the Nile itself—and in the same generation, too—the springs of our earth's annals recede further and further as we press antiquity closer for its uttermost truth. But, like the Nile, we have now got antiquity fairly into a corner. We know where to look almost to a foot for the rest of the Imperial Bibliotheca of King Nimrod's successors; they lie awaiting us under the sands near Mosul and Hillah, beneath the jackal-haunted mounds of Warka and Hit.

The Scholar-mage has round his cell a number of presses; these are filled up with rolls of what look like workhouse shawls, folded neatly up by a Union-full of female paupers. They are, however, "squeezes"—impresses taken with wet gray paper from many a rock-slab and palace-wall; and with the contents of all these "squeezes" the Decipherer is more or less exhaustively acquainted. He has come to the end of the considerable batch of clay, paper, and limestone-books which we have borrowed from the Mudie of Mesopotamia; but he knows where to look for the immeasurably more interesting volumes which antedate his fresh and fascinating discoveries. He knows where to dig for the tablets which gave Berosus his quaint information, and where we shall probably find the whole libraries of many mighty kings stacked away in the corner of their halls. He can almost put his hand on the place where Noah's story is told in full, with that of the Creation, the building of Babel, and the rise of diverse tongues—nay, all the great legends of the Bible may find here their fountain-text; and he may even hit upon the real *editio prima*, the actual clay or stone from which all these were copied.

ITALY.

Doings of Parliament—The Opposition and the Ministry—Prospects of the Cabinet—Liberals and Clericals—Manœuvres of Politicians—Metropolitan Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1872.

The batteries of a more and more confident Opposition have been directed with unusual force the past week against the Ministry. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has been the principal object of attack. The advocates of a change in the Cabinet have found that everything has gone wrong. Visconti-Venosta has diplomatic ability, and readiness and fluency in debate, and in the present contest it must be said that he has acquitted himself so well as to acquire new credit for statesmanship. The characteristics of this Minister are extreme moderation in the treatment of questions, and a persuasiveness and conciliatory gentleness of language, whether in diplomatic correspondence or discussion. Whether he has wisely or foolishly chosen, it is true, I think, that he, more than any other contemporary actor in Italian public life, has endeavored to form himself in the model of the English manager of political affairs. In the recent debate he was able to tell the Deputies of the Opposition that the relations of Italy with all foreign Powers, whether Catholic or Protestant, are friendly and harmonious—an assurance which he has already several times given. The language used in diplomatic notes has been cordial and sympathetic toward the Italian Kingdom, and the letters of expostulation and blame directed toward the Government of Victor Emmanuel, are inventions of the imagination of the pessimist spirits of the party aspiring to the direction of affairs.

PROSPECTS OF THE MINISTRY.

After as much as this has been said, it must be added that the actual Cabinet has no assurance of a prolonged life. Its majority in the Chamber is reduced to less than a dozen votes, and questions to be brought under discussion before the session is closed, will put its power of maintaining itself to the final test. Already Ratazzi is confidently spoken of as the chief which the King will call to form a new Cabinet, and the discussion in January of the Ministerial project for settling the ecclesiastical property question, is to bring on the crisis, if it is not in the meantime precipitated by some other parliamentary hitch. It is now thought that if the Ministry finds defeat inevitable, it will resign its power into the hands of the Sovereign, and not resort to the expedient of dissolving Parliament and appealing to the country by a new election—a means of surmounting the difficulty talked of before this. The risk would be too great of bringing on a general agitation, seriously menacing the public security.

LIBERALS AND CLERICALS.

The general cry is that the Ministerial bill for the breaking up of the monasteries—which is now printed and before the country—is not radical enough, and the policy of *l'audace* is that recommended to Parliament in its position of defiance to the Church. Next to breaking through the walls of Rome to get possession of the capital city, this meditated step of getting rid of the monastic system, of which this city is the centre, is the most important in the history of the progress of the past dozen years. The indignation of the ecclesiastics knows no bounds, and it finds vent in the organs of the clerical party, to which, with the rest, full liberty of printing is accorded by the law. This wrath is impotent to hinder action, and, as there is no force of bayonets now at the command of the hierarchy, it is obliged to use the Press, that instrument of modern progress which the Syllabus condemns. Italy has made her appeal in the name of the principles upon which modern society is founded, in justification of her course, and the nations most advanced in civilization, as it is understood in our time, have responded with sympathy to her call.

MANŒUVRES OF POLITICIANS.

We will not believe the Italian Government capable of the tricks so often practiced by the late Imperial Government of France; but nothing that can be relied upon has yet come out in connection with the alleged conspiracy of the Republican Party to overturn the monarchy by a destruction of the family of the Sovereign by a violent taking off. Yet the authority holds under arrest a number of political leaders, who, we are told, are to answer to so grave a charge. To gain credit for Conservative firmness, and for being the defenders of European public order, by exciting an unnecessary alarm, is setting an example of dishonesty where only a decorous steadiness is looked for. We are waiting with impatience to have this plot cleared up.

METROPOLITAN MATTERS.

The Government of the City of Rome has been in permanent crisis almost from the time when the Italian forces took the direction of affairs from the hands of the Pope. There have been repeated changes, but no chief of the municipality has yet been appointed by the King. The present Sindaco, or Mayor, like several of his predecessors, is only a provisional incumbent of that office. No city needs more a good Government than Rome, where great changes have been and are still going on, and where an immense amount of necessary work is to be done. The credit of the city ought at this moment to be used to the amount of $20,000,000, to carry forward enterprises connected with sanatory improvement, the embankment of the Tiber, and whatever else may contribute to public convenience.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

While the work of building the new Rome of a rapidly-increasing population goes on slowly, the scraping and retinting processes, by which the shabbiness of a lazy neglect of centuries is got rid of, advances so rapidly as to make the city smile with an augmented cheerfulness. Rome never had much of the color of grim antiquity of an ancient English or Middle Germany town; nor is there found in Italy any of the quaint picturesqueness of the cities of Northern countries. Classical forms prevail here, and the softer climate of the South does not gnaw into irregularities these severer geometrical lines.

ROMAN VAGRANCY.

I have repeatedly referred to the vagrancy which has so long been a chronic affliction of Rome, and to the annoyance to which travelers visiting this city, more than others, have been subjected. It must be said, to the credit of the municipal authority, that it is now acting with energy, with the full determination that the evil shall be removed, both for the sake of the good order of the community and the morality of the lower classes of the population. The work is not an easy one; for the habit was for so long a time permitted under the clerical Government, that begging was followed by hundreds and thousands as an established profession. In the Winter season large numbers come from the surrounding country to replenish their store by plying in the city their lucrative trade. One of the advantages of free government is liberty of criticism, and under its influence, indulged within proper limits, there is hope of every improvement. Under the former rule criticism was unknown, and if the authority was told anything it was that its direction of affairs was perfect; and the priests, shut up within the walls of Rome, foolishly believed that there was nothing so excellent in all the world as their system of management—a system inherited from the semi-barbarous usages of a remote past. New asylums and houses of recovery are opened, and into them the halt and blind and helpless, willing or unwilling, are forced to go. But in many cases they are carried as prisoners, for few are disposed to give up their long enjoyed liberty of running the streets. Not a few escape from the retreats where their wants are provided for to carry on at their favorite corner the old traffic. The falsetto of their hypocritical whine is familiar to all who have passed through Rome. Some have traded on an arm or leg wanting, and others on the smaller capital of the loss of an eye; while not a few made their appeal in the name of a super-abundant harvest of babies, some of the gathered sheaves of which they bore in their arms. It is sufficient to add that these ornaments of the Piazza di Spagna and Pincio quarter are gradually disappearing, and the visitor of a year hence may miss the old picturesque color of filth and rags which before this has formed a contrast with the luxurious display of the Roman Winter.

FOREIGN GUESTS.

As for the season for visitors from foreign countries, there is some complaint among hotel-keepers and bankers about its backwardness. There are arrivals, but not in such numbers as to fill up the hotels and furnished apartments. No one doubts that, the present Winter, Rome will be as full as it was the last. Inn-keepers and bankers, in the cities of the north, are not inclined to use any argument to dissipate the illusion that the fever is still making many victims here, and that it is risky to come. But the truth is, the fever season is over for the Romans, and foreigners coming here have nothing to do but to fall back upon their own prudence to be sure of exemption from attack. The weather has now a very proper Autumn coolness.

ANGELICO.

Murder and Suicide by an Englishman at Naples.

A Neapolitan correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on the 21 inst., says: "Yesterday, at about 11 A. M., the whole quarter of the Riviera di Chiaia was thrown into violent commotion, owing to a tragical affair which took place in the Villa Nazionale, resulting in the death of Miss Ada Schiassi and of Mr. J. H. Gordon. Mr. J. H. Gordon, formerly of the British Indian Civil Service, had been for some months living at the 'Pension Anglaise,' No. 114 Riviera di Chiaja, kept by Mme. Schiassi. Among the four daughters of Mme. Schiassi were Ada and Louisa, (twins.) Some time ago Mr. Gordon became attached to Ada, and proposed to marry her, but the offer was refused by the mother, as the young lady was already engaged to a naval officer. Since then, Mr. Gordon (who was about fifty years of age and a widower) thought fit to annoy Miss Schiassi with his attentions to such an extent that the mother was obliged to request him to change his quarters as soon as possible. This seems to have grieved Mr. Gordon very much, and to have caused him to commit the crime of which you have heard. Yesterday morning, about 10¾, the twins, Louisa and Ada Schiassi, went to the gardens of the Villa Nazionale for their usual morning walk, where they were met by Mr. Gordon, who accosted Louisa and asked her why they wished to get rid of him, and also the reason why her sister Ada refused to entertain his suit. On her refusing to listen to him he left her, and, approaching Ada, commenced upbraiding her, and finished by commanding her to follow him, which she naturally refused to do, upon which he, stepping back a couple of paces, pulled a revolver from his pocket, and firing two shots at Ada, which entered her back, turned the revolver upon himself, fired two other shots and fell down a corpse. The police authorities and a great crowd were immediately on the spot, but all efforts were useless, as both the assassin and his victim were dead. At the inquest this morning Ada was found to have been shot through the heart. In Gordon's case death was caused by one of the shots having completely severed the aorta. On Gordon were found a gold watch, Albert chain with small gold whistle, and locket containing a portrait, supposed to be that of his late wife; on the little finger of his right hand an onyx signet ring with his initials, T. H. G., and inside the gold of the ring were the words 'Sophie.' Oct. —, 1866; a purse containing 375 francs in paper, three sous in bronze, and one silver sixpence. Gordon had taken the precaution to destroy all papers which might lead to his identification, and it was only through his bankers that the authorities have been able to find out anything about him."

A Gift of the Bible After Thirteen Years' Waiting.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Dec. 19.

Among the items of news received by the China and Japan mail is the announcement that Dr. Hepburn, a well-known American Japanese scholar, recently received permission to present the Mikado a copy of the Bible in English, with the last edition of the doctor's Japanese and English dictionary. This Bible Dr. Hepburn took to Japan with him thirteen years ago, and it is one of the costly editions specially prepared by the American Bible Society for presentation to exalted personages. For these thirteen years has Dr. Hepburn been waiting to press his gift upon the ruler of Japan, patiently watching for an auspicious season. That arrived in the early part of November, the presentation taking place through the intervention of Minister De Long. The Mikado testified his appreciation of the gift by acknowledging it in suitable terms in an autograph letter. This satisfactory reception of the books, coupled with another item of news received by this mail, that thirty-five native Japanese who had been imprisoned for embracing Christianity have been pardoned and set free, is a good omen that, in the projected revision of treaties with Western Powers, there will be introduced large concessions in favor of religious toleration.

The Western Coast of Mexico—Survey Wanted.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Dec. 19.

An appropriation of $50,000 is wanted from Congress at the present session, to secure the completion of a hydrographic reconnoissance of the coast of Mexico, from San Diego to Panama, in 1873. It is evident that the Government of that country will have no coast survey of its own for many years to come, and as we are more interested than any other nation in the navigation, we must examine the coast, or submit to the losses that result from the defects of our present charts. How many American steamers have been lost on the western coast of Mexico in the last twenty-four years! Not less than half a dozen, and the property destroyed has not been less than $3,000,000. As commerce increases the loss will be greater, unless the charts be more accurate. For nineteen years the United States Coast Survey officers have been trying to obtain an order to make a reconnoissance of the western Mexican coast, and only since the great value of the survey was proved in the late civil war the order has been given. Prof. Davidson, chief of the survey on the Pacific, will send the Hassler to commence a reconnoissance from San Diego southward, but the present means are insufficient, and unless Congress shall give more help, the work may drag along several years. An appropriation of $50,000 will secure completion in a year; a refusal will postpone the benefits of the reconnoissance, but will not save anything in the matter of ultimate expense. The reconnoissance proposed will fix the position of the shore line, islands, and reefs, make an outline of the topography of the coast as seen from the sea, and sound the harbors and roadsteads, but will be very different from the elaborate work by the survey on the coast of our own country. Will the Pacific delegation in Congress please urge the appropriation.

In Peril from a Drunken Engineer.

From the Altoona (Penn.) Tribune.

A few nights since the locomotive of a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad was run between Pittsburg and Altoona by an engineer who had, unknowingly to the conductor, become considerably intoxicated in the former city. At times, at the most dangerous places, the man put the engine to its utmost test—forty-five and fifty miles an hour. But whenever he saw a red light he reversed the locomotive, and brought into operation the patent air-brake. The stoppages from Pittsburg to Altoona on this account were very many, and the train was several hours late on arriving at the latter place. The peculiar movements of the train greatly excited the passengers and filled them with painful amazement. The conductor had become informed of the engineer's condition, but he could find no one to whom he could entrust the responsibility of running the train. He studiously kept his secret from the passengers, lest its divulgement would fill them with terror. Notwithstanding the dangerous hands in which probably a hundred lives had been placed, the train reached the end of the engineer's run with safety. It is needless to add that the drunken employe of the company was promptly discharged. He had previously been considered one of the best and most reliable engineers—as he was one of the oldest—on the road. On the day of the accident, unfortunately, he fell in with a party of friends, and drank an inordinate quantity of liquor.

Christmas Fete at the Eleventh Ward Children's Aid School.

Last evening about 120 children were fêted at the Eleventh Ward Children's Aid School. The school-room and dining-hall were elegantly festooned with evergreens, and at the upper end of each the attractive Christmas-tree, laden with bonbons and other mysterious packages, was displayed. A plain substantial dinner was prepared for the children by the matron, Mrs. Lovell. In the school-room an entertaining programme, consisting of recitations, singing, and a choice selection of dialogues, each conveying the impression of some wholesome precept, was given.

Mr. Richard Howe, Jr., has presented as a Christmas gift to the children of these schools the very acceptable offering of a case of books containing 150 useful and instructive volumes. The Children's Aid Society have also contributed a supply of comfortable clothing.

THE MODOC TROUBLES.

The Indian Chief, in Order to Travel Light, Murders His Aged Mother.

A White Killed While Shaking Hands with the Indians—Brutal Murder of Two Children by a White Savage.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Chronicle.

FAIRCHILD'S CAMP, HOT CREEK, }
Dec. 12, 1872. }

This place, though within the borders of California, is but twenty miles short from the hostile Modoc camp at the south end of Tule Lake. It is the head-quarters of an enormous stock ranch, which is owned by John A. Fairchild, of Siskiyou, a former member of the Legislature and an Indian hunter of great experience. Mr. Fairchild has taken an active part in the efforts made here to avert hostilities, but thus far he has been unsuccessful, and it is evident that the war must now go on until the Modocs are exterminated. Until last night a large party of Indians, with their families, were encamped at this place. They were the same that Messrs. Fairchild and Dorris attempted last week to take to the Reservation, (they having expressed a willingness to go,) when they were stopped on the Klamath River, at a point known as Bob Whittles, eighteen miles of here, by a party of whites from Linkville, who threatened to kill the Indians, and Fairchild and Dorris too, if they attempted to cross. This was after the recent massacre, and of course the whites from the neighborhood of the outrages were greatly incensed. The Indians, hearing the threats made against them, broke and ran in every direction, and it was feared that they had gone to join Capt. Jack's band. But two days later, to the relief of all, they returned, one by one, to their old quarters at this place. Here they have been, apparently quiet and contented, until last night, when, learning that Fairchild contemplated another attempt to take them to the Reservation, they departed. They went out silently, in the middle of the night, taking with them a complete outfit from the stockman's camp. They took several horses, a lot of provisions, and before daylight this morning were doubtless in Capt. Jack's camp.

The Indian Chief in charge of this band rejoices in the euphonious name of "Shack Nasty Jim." He is but twenty-five years old, but is regarded in this neighborhood as next to Scar-faced Charley, the most desperate warrior of the Modoc tribe. He is, moreover, a dead shot with a rifle, as, indeed, are all the Indians here, being able to shoot the eyeball out of a squirrel, at 100 yards, nine times out of ten. He has a bitter hatred toward the whites, and has only been held in check thus far by reason of his plighted word to Fairchild and others. Yesterday a Government wagon arrived from Fort Klamath to take the Indians to the Reservation, and observing this, and knowing that further delay was impossible, "Jim" and his warriors left for Capt. Jack's camp. Before going, however, the gentle Shack made some few domestic preparations. First, he packed up his wife's clothes and saddled her pony; then he dressed the papooses in their very best, and having done this he murdered his mother. The good old lady had been suffering for some time with neuralgic gout, and was hardly able to travel. The Indian doctors had labored long and faithfully to cure her, but all in vain. She was quite old, being seventy years, more or less, and therefore, according to the Indian faith, had well nigh outlived her usefulness. She could not ride, and Jim was too good a son to leave her behind to the tender mercies of the white savages. There was only one thing to do, and that was to murder her with his own trusty hunting-knife; therefore, Jim ended the old lady's sufferings, and strapping her body across the back of a pony, the tribe left for Jack's camp. Once there, the funeral rites will be performed and all will go lovely. Notwithstanding Jim refused to leave his mother behind, he did permit old "Sheepey" and half a dozen young squaws and children to remain. Old "Sheepey" is upward of eighty. He is the former Chief of this section of the tribe, and of course he could not be killed. He was, therefore, left behind with a half dozen young squaws to take care of him. He is only two miles from here, and to-morrow I am going to ride over and interview him on the Indian troubles. I have an idea he will tell me a different tale from anything I have yet heard.

This sudden and unexpected movement of these Indians created widespread alarm. Mr. Fairchild at once sent his family into Yreka, seventy miles distant, and got his vaqueros together, and made the most active preparation for defense. Today, when the *Chronicle* expedition rode up, the place looked like a fortification. Men strode about with rifles lashed to their backs, revolvers strapped to their hips, and their wild mustangs saddled and bridled and ready for action in case it should become necessary to run. Fairchild, who has hitherto regarded the Modoc demonstration as a mere murderous riot, is now thoroughly alarmed. He regards his own place as in imminent danger, and a glance at the map will convince any one that his fears are well founded. Hot Creek is two miles from the south-eastern corner of Little Klamath, and is the nearest ranch now to Capt. Jack's band. The military are off in another direction, being north, at the mouth of Lost River. Capt. Jack's camp and Fairchild's camp form the base of an obtuse triangle, of which the military camp is the apex. So it will be seen that the troops are no protection whatever.

I find that the account of the fight on Thanksgiving Day, between the troops under Major Jackson and Capt. Jack's band, which I sent you two or three days ago, is in the main correct. The fighting took place on both banks of Lost River, near its mouth, and was quite warm while it lasted. One of Fairchild's ranchmen was in the party of citizens who fought under Brown. The Indian messenger did the firing on the right bank. He says that the only man killed on that side of the river was John Thurber, familiarly known as "Jack of Clubs." Thurber was very deaf, being unable to hear anything. While Major Jackson was parleying with Scar-faced Charley on the left bank, he, with the other citizens, was mixing with the Indians on their side, trying to get them to consent to go the Reservation. As soon as the firing began on Major Jackson's side, the citizens, knowing what was coming, retreated to a house for shelter. They called to Thurber, who not hearing the firing on the other side, did not notice it, and told him to come away. Of course he did not hear them, and kept on hob-nobbing and shaking hands with the Indians, who were now terribly excited. Thurber's companions yelled vociferously at him, but they could not make the deaf man hear or attract his attention. Finally one of the Indians, who seemed terribly enraged at the firing opposite, raised his gun, took deadly aim for a second and fired. Poor Thurber fell dead while in the very act of shaking hands with a stalwart Modoc. The firing then became general, and lasted several minutes; but no further damage was done.

The statement made in a former letter that after the battle Capt. Jack ran away, leaving the women and children in the hands of the troops, is incorrect. The troops have not captured any but two sick squaws, whom they sent to Fort Klamath. One of these squaws had two children killed in the fight in a way that cannot but excite universal indignation, and do much to make sympathy for the Indians, bad as they seem to be. It seems that one Bob Small, a rough, uncouth ranchman in the vicinity of Link River, was with the Brown party in the fight. When the firing began on the soldiers' part, Small being too cowardly to fight the Indian warriors, fired on a party of squaws near their huts, and killed a little half-breed six years old. The mother, who had a little baby in her arms not six weeks old, ran to Small, and, falling on her knees, begged in the most piteous way that herself and little one might be spared. She said she would go to the Reservation—do anything, in fact, if the white man would not murder her. The brute, filled with whisky and inflamed by hatred for the Indian race, never made a reply, but raising his gun, took deliberate aim at the woman, only five feet distant, and fired. The shot missed her, but killed the little one at her breast instantly. The poor woman fell to the ground, and lay there until the military picked her up and sent her to Fort Klamath in a semi-insane condition. The indignation against Small here is intense. He boasts now of having killed two Indians in the fight, but all agree in the truth of the statement that the two infants are the sole victims of his prowess.

From Capt. Fairchild I have learned much of the cause of the trouble and all the circumstances connected with it, but as my courier is in a hurry to leave, so as to cross the mountain before night, I must close this letter and will defer writing Fairchild's information until to-morrow. Fairchild has barricaded his house, and collected all his *vaqueros* to defend it. To-night every man in the place has been enrolled and armed for defense. Their names are as follows: Andrew Hull, Samuel Hull, John Hull, James Murrey, N. F. Skeen, William Hise, Pierce Coombes, John Harrison, Samuel Culver, T. B. Southworth, James Evans, and Mr. Fairchild himself, who was chosen Captain of the band. The *Chronicle* news expedition, three in number, were also enrolled and required to do duty as long as they are in the camp. The windows of the house have all been heavily barricaded with timbers and bags of flour, the brush cut away, port-holes cut, and a rigid guard is kept both night and day. We have two Henry rifles and seven other guns, and Fairchild thinks Jack will have a lively time of it if he comes. The Indians are still in their rocky camp, twenty miles from here. They have now been reinforced by twenty-five desperate Indians of Jim's band, any one of whom, it is said, is equal to Capt. Jack or Scar-faced Charley. This will give them new hope, and will doubtless lead to a prolongation of the trouble. But my courier is leaving and I must close. Another leaves to-morrow, by whom I will send the very latest news.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LAWRENCES: A TWENTY YEARS HISTORY. By CHARLOTTE TURNBULL. New-York: THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY. 1873.

Miss Turnbull presents her readers with the remarkable history of several young men of the name of Lawrence. These extraordinary persons not only possess the courage to do all that man or boy can do, but they actually do it. Beginning life by attending a circus, they—or one or more of them—go into all sorts of professions and every variety of business. They take part in the Mexican war. They go to Paris. Also to Greece. Also to Brookfield, Mass. They interest themselves in chemistry, cooking-stoves, and bedsteads. They engage in the civil war, and share in the Sanitary Commission. They break more legs and achieve more hard knocks that three times the number of ordinary young men would fancy belonged to their share, and they fall in love with unlimited young women, with whom they come either to complicated grief or enter into perfect happiness and matrimony.

In other words, the story is one of enormous irrelevancy of incident and magnificent independence of plot. The *dramatis personæ* are usually devoid of individuality and character, and are as uninteresting as they are unreal. From which it may be surmised that the novel is extremely bad in point of art, and lacking in the qualities which constitute a readable story. Nevertheless, there is an occasional fidelity of description and freshness of expression that lead one to hope that the author will at some future day write a much better book. She has, however, first to learn what are the elements of an artistic novel, and how to present them in proper form.

THE FORCES OF NATURE. A Popular Introduction to the Study of Physical Phenomena. By AMEDEE GUILLEMIN. Translated from the French by MRS. NORMAN LOCKYER; and edited, with additions and notes, by J. NORMAN LOCKYER, F. R. S. Illustrated. New-York: Scribner, Welford & Armstrong. 1872.

Gravity, sound, light, heat, magnetism, and electricity are the forces of nature which M. Guillemin describes and illustrates by countless experiments. His book is one of a class of popular scientific works in the preparation of which French authors have recently signally eclipsed their English rivals. The present volume is as full in its details, and as precise in its statements, as though it were intended as a text-book for students, while it is, moreover, brilliant and fascinating in style. The profuseness with which it is illustrated, and the marked excellence in drawing, engraving, and printing which characterize its wood-cuts, will make it attractive even to those who care little for physical science; while those who desire to obtain an accurate idea of the latest discoveries in the branches of science of which the volume treats could have no safer or more delightful guide. The work of translation has been admirably performed, and the notes of the editor add to the value of the work. The publishers have lavished upon it the mechanical resources of their establishment, and have issued it with the care and liberality which are generally reserved for the finest specimens of holiday gift-books.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF SPIRITUAL INTERCOURSE. Being an explanation of modern Mysteries. By ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS. Revised and enlarged. Boston: WILLIAM WHITE & CO. 1872.

Whenever an uneducated and densely ignorant person undertakes to write a particularly stupid and trivial book, he delights to entitle it the "philosophy" of something. When Mr. Andrew Jackson Davis, who has obtained considerable notoriety as an ungrammatical prophet, and an unnecessarily tedious writer of twaddle, gives his views upon the best way of entering into intercourse with spirits, and describes the manners and customs of the dead, he naturally calls his book the *Philosophy of Spiritual Intercourse.* The amount of philosophy contained in Mr. Davis' experiment upon the English grammar is about on a par with the amount of trustworthy information which he conveys. No one will do him the injustice to believe that he can take up any one of his own writings without laughing at the impudence of their claim to arrest the attention of people outside of the lunatic asylum. It would be a waste of time to comment upon the twaddle which Mr. Davis is "impressed" to deliver. There are those who decline to accept a dirty saint as worthy of reverence. Still less will intelligent people give heed to an ungrammatical prophet. If cleanliness is next to godliness, so is grammar indissolubly associated with prophecy. We insist that our saints should be clean, and our prophets capable of expressing themselves in decent English. When Mr. Davis learns to prophesy without casting reproach upon the spirit of Lindley Murray, it will be time enough to consider the worth of what he says.

THE RELIGION OF HUMANITY. By O. B. FROTHINGHAM. New-York: David G. Francis. 1873.

Mr. Frothingham is a preacher who has quite a large popular following, and it is therefore worth while to know what is the sort of teaching which he sets before his disciples. Judging from the volume which he has just issued, that teaching, whatever else it may be, has no connection with the teachings of the Christian religion. Mr. Frothingham sets forth a religion of his own, which he terms the religion of humanity, and which he contrasts with Cristianity greatly to the disadvantage of the latter. He objects to the reverence in which Christians hold the Bible, and claims that "novels like *Adam Bede* and *Romola* range themselves in the line of sacred Scriptures," and that "there are works of fiction by such men as Richter, Goethe, Victor Hugo, Dickens, Thackeray, Marian Evans, to name none but the best, that are more effective than the Psalms of David, or the idyl of Ruth, or parables from the great Teacher's lips, in engaging interest in the sorrows and joys, the fortunes and misfortunes, the heights and depths of human life and character." Of the "Christ of Christendom," Mr. Frothingham has a very poor opinion. The "Christ of Humanity," a well disposed person, inferior, perhaps, to Victor Hugo and Marian Evans, is far more worthy of Mr. Frothingham's respect, and has, moreover, nothing to do with the monkish legend of the "Atonement," which Mr. Frothingham wittily terms "phlebotomy."

We thus learn that among Mr. Frothingham's disciples, if a nervous sinner thinks he is in need of salvation, he is instructed to read *Les Miserables*, or *Elective Affinities*, and thereby save his soul. The religion which has no Christ, and which substitutes entertaining novels for the antiquated Scriptures, must be an easy one to practice. To those, therefore, who want a cheap and pleasant religion, warranted not to inconvenience the wearer in any way, Mr. Frothingham's *Religion of Humanity* is earnestly recommended. It would probably meet the views of Mr. Froude, with great exactness, and would have been precisely the thing for the late James Fisk, up to the time when he laid in the blood-stained bed where he breathed his last. Mr. Frothingham, regarded as a mere writer, is perhaps a trifle gushing and sophomorical in style, but it is invidious to criticise the language of one who reveals to us truths of such transcendent importance.

MY RECREATIONS. Verses by EMILY E. FORD. New-York: Published by HURD & HOUGHTON. The Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass. 1872.

It is a little doubtful how far Mrs. Ford has added to the value of these verses as "recreations" by publishing them. She has certainly suffered thereby as much anguish as bad proof-reading can inflict, and that without the mitigation of a presentation of her writings tasteful in other regards. A book which reduces its authoress to the alternative positions of having written a good many unintelligible lines, or of being atrociously misprinted cannot be a refreshing experience.

Many most attractive qualities are shown in these verses. Thoughts of unusual force are expressed with grace and dignity, the play of fancy is agreeable, and the purity, and, in most cases, the depth of feeling will be perceived and enjoyed by all. The authoress' interest in nature is keen and varied, and her observation of character is discriminating, and, in several instances, subtle. Her knowledge of, and skill in, versification is, considering the apparent circumstances of her life, remarkable. Her favorite metres—while none of them can be called completely musical, are easy in movement and refined in style.

Yet we cannot regard the volume in its present form as judiciously published. It would stand reduction in quantity as well as the sibylline books and to fully the same extent. It seems to us that the rule for printing verses is the one given by a divine of the last century for marrying happily. Don't do it at all if you can help it. Certainly there is sufficient evidence of genuineness of feeling and vigor of judgment in this book to justify the belief that a careful revision of it by its authoress would expunge a greater part of it.

Literary Notes.

Spectrum Analysis Explained, is the title of a useful little compilation recently published by Estes & Lauriat, of Boston. It gives a full account of the spectrum and its discoveries, and is profusely illustrated.... *The Artist's Love* is another of Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth's novels, and in the merciless flaunting of it in the faces of the unoffending public she is aided and abetted by Messrs. Peterson & Brothers.... *A Lonely Life*, by J. A. St. John Blythe, is a novel published by the Petersons, and it is safe to say that it could be read only by a ship-wrecked person, condemned to a life of utter loneliness and monotony.... *A Storehouse of Stories*, edited by Charlotte M. Yonge, (New-York: Macmillan & Co.,) contains four very readable and pleasant juvenile stories. ....*Rolin Tremayne* is an historical tale, the scene of which is laid in England in the days of the Marian persecution. It is written in good and graceful English, by Emily Sarah Holt, and published by Robert Carter & Brothers.... *The Inglises* is a semi-religious story, designed chiefly for young persons. Margaret M. Robertson is its author, and it is not a work of very striking merit. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. are the publishers. ....James Cockcroft & Co., of Chicago, have issued a well-printed edition of Samuel Warren's *Adventures of an Attorney*....Mr. Henry D. Stone, of Albany, one of the founders of the Albany *Morning Express*, proposes to publish in book form his "Theatrical Reminiscences," which have from time to time appeared in that paper and have met with deserved popularity. Mr. Stone has peculiar qualifications for such a task, and his proposed work would be one of permanent value as well as interest.

TRIED AND TRUE.

A Little Romance Out of the Usual Course of Such Affairs—A Young Lady Crosses the Sea to Wed Her Impecunious Lover.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Times, Dec. 22.

The inexhaustible romance of emigration, of which in modern days our country is almost always the objective point, has its latest recorded illustration in a quiet little story recently made public through the circumstances of its gratifying conclusion. Several years ago, in one of the midland counties of England, the son of a poor clergyman became enamored of a young lady named Moss, who lived in London, but was at that time passing the Summer with her aunt, one of the minister's parishioners. Miss Moss was most graciously disposed toward her rural adorer, and as he was a gentleman by birth and a welcome guest in the most respectable country houses the society of the village recognized, there was no incompatibility in the affair. Upon her return to London, however, the young lady, whose father was a wealthy merchant, received so little sympathy from her family in the affair of the heart which she had to disclose to them, that she felt impelled to write rather disconsolately to her lover on the subject; and when he, upon hastening to the metropolis to present himself, was received with repellant coldness by the parents, the prospect for the lovers seemed unpromising enough. Not to be thus dismissed, though, the clergyman's son obtained a private interview with the reluctant merchant, and stoutly asked why he was not eligible for the alliance he desired. The blunt answer was that his worldly circumstances were not suitable. He was poor and likely to remain so, and should seek a wife adapted to his means. Deeming the concluding piece of advice gratuitous, the lover took leave of the father with no great cordiality; but upon bidding adieu to his lady-love, asked her very earnestly if she would promise to wait for him until he should have gained for himself the means and position necessary to change the parental decision. The answer was as affirmative as earnest, and, without further explanation, the rejected suitor said a hurried good-by. Miss Moss heard no more of him until nearly three months thereafter, when a letter bearing an American post-mark amazed her with the information that he had crossed the Atlantic to seek the appointed fortune, and had high hopes of soliciting the fulfillment of her promise in about two years. A half-brother of his father was a merchant in Leavenworth, Kansas, and had given him countenance and general assistance by which he was sanguine that he could not fail to speculate successfully in city property. Only let her remain faithful to him and in two years her father should see him in London again with plenty of money in his pockets. She answered appropriately, with a faith in the future as unworldly as his own, and from thenceforth their letters passed each other on the ocean by every steamer. The story of American fortune-making by immigrants has not much variety. Occasionally the dream is at least partly realized, but as a general thing deferred hope is the burden of the song. The young Englishman in Kansas was always just about to do better, but the time of actual golden consummation never chanced to come. Two years and three years and four rolled on, and still he remained on this side of the sea and wrote hopeful letters. During this time his father, the clergyman, died, leaving an estate so meagre to the widow and daughter that the exile could not think of going back to his old home as poor as when he left it. But the father of Miss Moss departed this life also, and about three months ago the true-hearted heiress wrote to her finally desponding lover that, as he could not go to her, she had decided to come to him. Accordingly, the spirited young lady, disregarding the still urgent objections of her kindred, and leaving a London home of luxury and refinement, crossed the Atlantic alone, and on Sunday last arrived at a hotel in this city, where her yet impecunious lover was to, and of course did, meet her. They were married on the same day, and it may be added, that their journey will be back to the old country. A serious temporary sacrifice was involved, of course, in the fair voyager's bold trip to this country on such an errand; but, as already noted, she is now an heiress; her array of traveling trunks is spoken of as something wonderful, and the reunited lovers will return to their native land, as husband and wife, in the glow of a romance to which riches will give all necessary gentility.

A Piece of Wedding-Cake.

From the Bangor (Me.) Whig, Dec. 25.

We saw a piece of wedding-cake the other day, which had a somewhat remarkable history. It was made on the occasion of the marriage of a lady of this city, twenty-two years ago, and sealed up to await the return of her brother, who was then expected home in a few weeks. The lady died fifteen years ago, but the cake was kept intact until Monday last, when, as her brother is still in California, and will probably never again come East, it was removed from the case where it had remained so long, and sent to him.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 26.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

800	Western Union...	80¾	100	Erie Railroad.....	60½
400	do.........	80¾	200	do.........c.	60
600	do.........	80¾	600	do.........	60⅜
400	do.........c.	80¾	200	do.........	60½
500	do.........	80¾	200	do.........	60⅜
100	do.......b3.	80¾	800	Lake Shore......	95⅝
500	do.........	80⅝	100	do.........	95⅝
100	do.........c.	80⅝	400	Union Pacific.....	37⅜
300	Pacific Mail.....	74¾	100	do.........	37⅝
800	do.........	74½	200	do.........	37½
1900	do.........	75	300	St. Paul Railroad.	54⅜
400	do.........	74⅞	200	Bos., H. & E...b3.	9
100	do.........c.	74½	100	Toledo & Wabash.	74⅜
800	do.........	74½	200	do.........	75⅛
100	do.........c.	74½	100	do.........c.	75
200	do.........	74⅝	100	do.........	75⅜
200	N. Y. C. & Hud...	98⅝	200	do.........c.	75⅛
100	do.........c.	98⅝	100	do.........	75⅜
400	do.........	98⅝	200	do.........	75¾
200	do.........	98¾	500	do.........	75⅛
100	Rock Island.....c.	111¾	400	do.........	75
400	Ohio & Miss.....	48⅜	500	do.........	74⅞
600	do.........	48⅜	100	Hannibal & St. Jo.	47½
100	do.........c.	48⅜	500	Col., Chi. & I. C...	36⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$9,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'64...112⅜	$50,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C., bet. call...s3.	109⅝
6,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'65...112⅜		
19,500 U.S. 5s, 10-40 R. 109⅝	10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur...	112⅝

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000	Tenn.6s, n..b.c.	79½	100	Un. Pac...b. c., s3.	37⅜
5,000	Texas 10s, '76...	80	200	do.........	37⅜
1,000	Erie 1st...	101⅜	300	do.......b3.	37⅜
1,000	Cl. & T. S.F.B..	103	100	do.........	37⅜
1,000	Cen. Pac. G. B..	102⅛	1200	do.........	37⅜
5,000	U. P. 7s, L. G....	78⅜	110	Pacific R. of Mo.	56
9,000	Ohio & Miss. 2d.	84	300	N.Y.C. & H...b.c.	98⅝
1,000	M. & S. P., I.D.	89½	100	do.......b3.	98⅝
4,000	Cl. & Pitts. 2d..	100	100	do.........	98⅝
10,000	B., H. & E. 1st.	42½	100	do.......b3.	98⅝
4,000	Un. Pacific 1st..	91	500	do.........	98⅝
37,000	do.........	91⅛	500	do.........c.	98⅝
3,000	B., H. & E. 2d.	56	300	do.........	98⅝
5,000	Pac. R. of Mo 2d.	83	1100	do.........	98⅝
2,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	92⅛	300	do.........c.	98⅝
8	Continental Bank.	89	100	do.........	98⅝
5	Cent. Nat. Bank..	94	100	do.........	98⅝
200	Harlem Railroad.	115	100	do.........c.	98⅝
100	Consol. Coal..b.c.	47½	400	do.......b3.	98⅝
200	N. Cen. Coal..b.c.	47⅛	900	do.........	98⅝
100	do.........	48	200	do.........c.	98⅝
300	C. & N.W.Pf., b.c.	86⅛	100	Mil. & St. P...b.c.	54⅛
100	Chi. & R. I...b.c.	111¾	200	do.........	54⅛
100	do.........	111⅝	100	do.........	54⅛
100	do.........c.	111⅝	100	M. & St.P.Pf., b.c.	77¾
300	W. Un. T...b.c., c.	80⅝	200	Erie R.......b.c.	60⅜
1500	do.........	80⅝	500	do.........	60⅜
400	do.........	80⅝	200	do.......s3.	60⅜
900	do.........	80⅝	600	do.........	60⅜
600	do.........	80⅝	300	do.......b3.	60⅜
100	do.........	80⅝	400	do.........	60⅜
100	do.......b3.	80⅝	300	do.......s3.	60⅜
200	do.........	80⅝	100	L.S.&M.S., b.c., b3.	95⅝
100	do.........	80⅝	200	do.........	95⅝
300	do.........	80⅝	100	do.........	95⅝
200	do.........	80⅝	100	do.........c.	95⅝
200	do.........	80⅝	100	do.........	95⅝
100	do.........	80⅝	100	do.........c.	95⅝
400	do.........	80⅝	200	do.........	95⅝
100	do.......b3.	80⅝	200	do.........c.	95⅝
200	do.........c.	80⅝	1000	do.........	95⅝
100	do.........	80⅝	500	do.........	96
100	do.........	80⅝	100	T., W.&W...b.c., c.	74⅞
100	H. & St. Jo.. b.c.	47½	100	do.........	75
100	do.......s3.	47½	100	do.........	74⅞
1000	Pacific Mail..b.c.	74⅞	200	do.........c.	74⅞
400	do.........	74⅝	400	do.........	74⅞
200	do.........c.	74⅝	800	do.........	75
200	do.........	74⅝	100	do.........	75⅛
1100	do.........	74⅝	200	do.........	75
200	do.........c.	74⅝	200	do.........	75⅛
1300	do.........	74⅝	500	Ohio & Miss...b. c.	48⅛
300	do.........	74⅝	1500	do.........	48⅛
200	do.........c.	74⅝	700	do.........c.	48⅛
100	do.........	74⅝	100	do.......b30.	48⅛
200	do.........c.	74⅝	300	do.........	48⅛
700	do.........	74⅝	500	do.......b30.	49
100	do.........	74⅝	300	do.........	48⅛
100	do.........c.	74⅝			
1500	do.........	74⅝	600	C., C. & I. C...b. c.	36

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$4,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.112⅝	$1,000 U. S. 10-40 C....109⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.116⅜	10,000 U. S. 10-40 C...c.109⅝
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.117	35,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..109⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

100	C., C. & I. C...	36⅜	300	Western Union...	80⅝
400	do.........	36⅜	700	do.........	81
200	do.......b3.	36⅜	500	do.........	80⅞
100	Pacific Mail.....	74⅝	500	do.........	80⅝
100	do.........	74⅝	200	do.........	80⅝
700	do.........	74⅝	200	Ohio & Miss.....	48⅜
400	do.........	74⅝	100	do.........	48⅜
100	do.........c.	74⅝	800	do.........	48⅜
200	do.........	74⅝	200	Erie Railroad.....	60⅜
2000	do.........	74	200	do.........c.	60⅜
600	do.........	72¾	300	do.......b3.	60⅜
1000	do.........	73⅝	500	do.......s3.	60⅜
1000	do.........	73⅝	100	do.........	60⅜
1000	do.........	73⅝	100	Wells-Fargo Ex..c.	85⅝
200	Lake Shore...b3.	96	100	North-western...c.	82
200	do.........	96	100	Tol. & Wab.....c.	75
200	Rock Island.....	111⅝	100	do.........c.	75⅛
200	do.........	111⅝	100	do.........	75⅛
600	N. Y. C. & H...b3.	98⅝	400	do.........	75⅛
200	do.........	98⅝	200	do.........c.	75⅛
100	do.........c.	98⅝	100	do.......b3.	75⅛
500	do.......b3.	99	100	do.........	75
300	do.........	99	200	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	do.........c.	99	500	Union Pacific.....	[illegible]
500	do.........	99⅛	100	do.......b10.	37⅝
800	do.........	99⅛	100	do.......b3.	37⅝
100	do.......b3.	99⅛	100	do.......b3.	37⅝
200	do.........c.	99	100	St. Paul.......c.	54⅜
100	do.......b3.	99	100	B., H. & E.....s3.	9
100	do.........	98⅞	100	do.......b5.	9⅛
900	do.........	98⅞			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	N. C. 6s, old...	34	300	W. Un. Tel...b. c.	80⅝
2,000	M.&St.P.8s,1st.	106½	700	N. Y. C. & H. R...	99
200	United States Ex.	79⅛	100	do..bet. call.	98⅝
100	Wells-Fargo Ex..	86	100	do.........	98⅝
100	Am. M. U. Ex...	67⅛	500	do.......s3.	99
100	Pac. Mail S. Co...	73⅝	200	do.........	98⅝
200	do.........	73⅝	300	do.........	99
400	do..bet. call.	73⅝	100	Erie Railroad.....	60⅜
200	do.........	73⅝	100	do...b. c. s3.	60⅜
600	do.........	73⅝	1100	do.........	60⅜
600	do.........	73⅝	800	do.........	60⅜
100	do.......b3.	73⅝	100	L. S. & M. So. R..	95⅝
100	do.........	73⅝	200	do...b. c. b3.	95⅝
300	do.........c.	73⅝	200	do.........	95⅝
300	do.........	73⅝	200	Un. Pac. R...b. c.	37⅝
500	do.........	73⅝	200	do.........	37⅝
500	do.........	73⅝	20	Clev.& Pitt.Gt.b.c.	85⅝
600	do.........c.	73⅝	100	Chi.&N.W.Pf.b.c.	86⅛
500	do.........	73⅝	600	Tol. Wab. & W. R.	75
800	do.........	73⅝	100	Mor. & Es. R.b. c.	90
1000	do.........	73⅝	100	C., C. & I. C. R.b.c.	36⅛
100	do.........	73⅝			

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

500	Pacific Mail.....	73⅝	1000	Western Union..	81
300	do.........	73⅝	300	do.........	80⅞
100	do.........	73⅝	300	do.........	80⅞
700	do.........	73⅝	200	do.......b3.	81
500	do.........	73⅝	200	Harlem Railroad.	115⅛
1200	do.........	73⅝	200	Rock Island.....	111⅝
200	do.........	73⅝	1800	Erie Railroad.....	60⅜
100	do.......b3.	73⅝	300	do.......s3.	60⅜
100	do.........	73⅝	100	do.........	60⅜
500	do.........	73⅝	200	Lake Shore...b3.	96
200	Union Pacific.....	37⅝	100	do.......b3.	95⅝
400	North-western Pf.	86⅛	300	do.........	95⅝
300	N. Y. C. & Hud...	99⅛	500	do.........	95⅝
100	do.......b3.	99⅛	100	do.........	95⅝
100	do.........	99⅛	100	Ohio & Miss...b3.	48⅜
800	do.........	99⅛	600	do.........	48⅜
100	do.......s3.	99⅛	300	do.......b3.	48⅜
600	do.........	99⅛	300	Toledo & Wabash.	74⅝
100	do.......b3.	99⅛	300	do.........	74⅝
100	do.......s3.	99	300	do.........	75
100	do.........	99⅛	300	do.........	74⅝
200	do.........	99⅛			
300	do.......b10.	99			
300	do.........	99⅛			

THURSDAY, Dec. 26—P. M.

The markets are often quiet enough on the day after a holiday, but the severe snow-storm of today has caused an unusual reduction in the volume of business.

Gold has advanced nearly three-eighths ℘ cent. above Tuesday's last rates. Opening at 111⅞, sales and bid, it rose gradually to 112⅛, and closed at 112 1-16 bid, 112⅛ asked, at *three* o'clock. The Gold brokers are entitled to the credit of sagacity and prompt action in deciding to close their Room one hour earlier than usual, so serious an obstacle to travel will this snow-storm be.

Exchange is firm on the basis of 109⅜ for prime Sixty-day Sterling; but the weather prevents the usual amount of business.

The Public Funds are higher, to match the Gold premium. Still, $924,750 Five-twenties were offered this forenoon at the Sub-Treasury, with prices from 111.69 to 111.99 and interest. The Department bought all that offered below 111⅞, and so secured rather less than half the offerings, $417,950.

The Stock market is steady for the whole day, except on Pacific Mail, which settled to a point 1⅛ ℘ cent. below Tuesday's last. New-York Central was very firm, rising from 97⅞ to 99⅛; Erie kept well up to the neighborhood of 60⅜; and the others were steady, within a small fraction of Tuesday's closing prices, above or below. It was a day to do as little as possible, and, indeed, we believe a proposition to close the Stock Exchange at 3 P. M. (like the Gold Room) only failed of unanimous acceptance by two or three voices.

But if the very severe weather had no effect upon the price of Stocks, it served to make Money, in the shape of demand loans to the brokers, decidedly more stringent. In the forenoon 1-16 ℘ cent. over night was the rate upon Stock security; between 1 and 2 P. M. 1-16 ℘ cent. and interest was paid; and when the open-air market, at the corner of Exchange-place and Broad-street, assembled, it was evident that borrowers were to be made to defray all the incidental expenses of the lenders. A good deal was done at ⅛ for one day, and as much as ¼ ℘ cent. (91¼ per annum) was paid. The money may be worth 9 or 10 ℘ cent. per annum for use; the rest is compensation for infringing the statute and, apparently, for carriage-hire.

State Bonds were very dull, but Missouris improved to 95⅛@95⅜. Union Pacific Gold Bonds reached 91⅛, and Central Pacifics were firm at 102⅛@102⅜.

Closing Quotations—Dec. 26.

	Tuesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s..........	111⅜	111⅝
U. S. 5-20s, May and November.	112⅝	112⅞
U. S. 5-20s, January and July.	116⅝	117
American Gold..........	111⅞	112
Bills on London, 60 days..........	109⅜	109⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson..........	97⅞	99⅛
Chicago and Rock Island..........	111⅛	111⅛
North-west Common..........	82⅛	82
Pacific Mail..........	74⅝	73⅝
St. Paul Preferred..........	77⅛	77⅝
St. Paul Common..........	54⅛	54⅛
Ohio and Mississippi..........	48⅛	48⅜
Western Union Telegraph..........	80⅛	81
Erie..........	60⅛	60⅜
Union Pacific..........	37⅛	37⅛
Lake Shore..........	95⅜	95⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central..........	36⅛	36⅛
Toledo and Wabash..........	74⅛	74⅛
North-west Preferred..........	85⅛	86⅛
Hannibal and St. Joseph..........	48⅛	47⅝

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1872.

Gold receipts..........	$2,889,387 78
Gold payments..........	1,193,356 49
Gold balance..........	44,400,668 65
Currency receipts..........	278,783 86
Currency payments..........	742,005 42
Currency balance..........	21,436,551 86
Customs..........	122,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. reg., '81.....	114	5-20 coup. n. l., '65.....	115⅝
6 ℘ cent. coup., '81.....	117⅛	5-20 reg., '67.....	112⅛
5-20 reg., '62.....	112⅛	5-20 coup., '67.....	117
5-20 coup., '62.....	112⅛	5-20 reg., '68.....	112
5-20 reg., '64.....	112⅛	5-20 coup., '68.....	116⅝
5-20 coup., '64.....	112⅛	10-40 reg.....	109⅜
5-20 reg., '65.....	112⅛	10-40 coup.....	109⅝
5-20 coup., '65.....	112⅛	5s coup., '81.....	111⅝
5-20 reg. n. l., '65.....	112	6s Currency.....	112⅛

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.....	92⅛	Chi. & N. W. S. F.....	100⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	88	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n.	88⅛	C. & N. W. Cons. Bds.	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76.....	100⅛	C. & N. W. Ex. Bds.	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, C., '76..	100⅛	Chi. & N. W. 1st.....	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76..	100⅛	Iowa Mid. 1st 8s.....	95
Erie 1st Extended.....	101⅛	Han. & St. Jo. Conv..	92
Erie 7s, 2d, '79.....	97	Del. Lack. & W. 1st..	92
Erie 7s, 3d, '83.....	96	Del., L. & W. 7s, Conv.	90
Erie 7s, 4th, '80.....	92	Tol. & W. 1st St. L. div.	91⅛
Erie 7s, 5th, '88.....	88⅛	Tol. & Wab. 2d.....	92
Long Dock Bonds.....	92	Tol. & Wab. Eq. Bds.	84
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1st, '77	93	Great West. 1st, '88..	95⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85.	102	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90..	89
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75.....	100	Gal. & Chi. 2d.....	96
Harlem 1st 7s.....	103	Chi., R. I. & Pac.....	103
Alb. & Susq. 1st Bds.	96⅛	Morris & Essex 2d.....	96
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds..	94	N. J. Cen. 1st, new....	104⅛
Alb. & Susq. 3d Bds..	90	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st..	104⅛
Chi., Bur. & Q. 8s, 1st.	112	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d..	93
Mich. So. 7s, 2d.....	96	Clev. & Pitts. 2d.....	99⅛
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s.	101⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 3d.....	93
Clev. & Tol. S. F.....	102⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.....	86⅛
Clev. & Tol. new bds..	99	Chi. & Alt. S. F.....	98
Clev., P. & A. old bds.	98	Chi. & Alt. Inc.....	95
Clev., P. & A. new bds.	94	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F..	94⅛
Det., Mon. & Tol. Bds.	97	Ohio & Miss. Cons....	94
Buff. & Erie new bds.	94⅛	Ohio & Miss. 2d Cons.	84
L. S. Con. Coup. Bds.	100	Penn. 1st Conv.....	95
Pac. R. 7s guar. by Mo.	97⅛	St. Louis & I. M. 1st.	95
West. Pac. Bds.....	92	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s.	106⅛
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds..	102⅛	Mil. & St. P. 7s. Gold.	98⅛
Cen. Pac. St. Aid Bds.	113	Mil. & St. Paul 2d....	84
Union Pac. 1st Bds...	91⅛	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D..	91
Union Pac. L. G. 7s...	78⅛	Tol., P. & W., Bur. Div.	82
Union Pac. Inc. 10s...	80⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.....	95
Ill. Cen. 7s, '75.....	103	Bost., H. & E. 1st 7s..	42⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf....	88	Bost., H. & E., guar..	55⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc....	78		

The interest due Jan. 1, 1873, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan and the two million loan bonds of said State maturing on that day, will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank, in the City of New-York.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company has declared a Dividend of *Five ℘ cent.*, payable on and after Jan. 24.

The semi-annual interest maturing 1st January, 1873, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Canada Southern Railway Company will be paid on and after the 2d proximo, at the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 73 Broadway.

The Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank has declared a Dividend of *Four ℘ cent.*, payable Jan. 10.

The Fourth National Bank has declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Four ℘ cent.*

The Jan. 1 coupons of the Montgomery City Eight ℘ cent. Bonds will be paid by Messrs. Howes & Macy.

The coupons due Jan. 1, 1873, on the Bonds of the Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, will be paid by Walker, Andrews & Co., No. 14 Wall-street, in gold, on and after Jan. 2, 1873.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENT BONDS.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company now has in full operation, with regular daily trains, 321 miles of road. A distance of nearly 200 miles more is constructed. The Minnesota section, immediately on its completion, entered upon a satisfactory business, including local traffic and the large carrying trade of the North-western British Settlements and the Hudson's Bay Company. The recently completed section of sixty-five miles, on the Pacific Coast, at once commands a profitable business between Puget Sound and the Columbia River, heretofore done by coastwise steamers. On the opening of Spring, with more than 500 miles of Road in regular operation, the Company will control the extensive and productive trade of the Upper Missouri, much of Montana and the North-west. The earnings of the Road for 1873 will be large.

Arrangements for pushing construction vigorously the coming year are progressing satisfactorily.

Of the nearly Ten Million acres of land accruing to the Company in connection with the portion of Road now virtually constructed, some Two Million acres, of excellent average quality, are in market, and their sale and settlement progressing. The average price thus far realized is $5 66 per acre—which is at the rate of more than $100,000 per mile of road for the whole grant.

The Company has already begun the process of redeeming and canceling its First Mortgage Gold Bonds, as they are now being received at 1.10 in payment and exchange for the Company's Lands.

With these accomplished results and most favorable prospects, the Company is now selling its First Mortgage 7.30 Bonds for the purpose of completing its line of road. We recommend them as a well-secured and unusually profitable investment. They have the following elements of strength and safety: They are the obligation of a strong corporation; they are a First Mortgage on the Road, its right of way, Telegraph Lines, Equipments, and Franchises, and a first lien on its Net Earnings. In addition to this usually sufficient security, there is pledged for the payment of principal and interest a Land Grant of 12,800 acres per mile of road through the States, and 25,600 through the Territories. The rate of interest, (seven and three-tenths per cent., gold,) is equal now to about 8¼ currency. *Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-office address of the owner.*

All marketable securities are received in exchange on most favorable terms.

JAY COOKE & CO.

TO GUARDIANS AND EXECUTORS.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY—Capital, $1,000,000—are offering First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds, guaranteed by themselves, at par and accrued interest. Every Bond is secured by Real Estate of double value, appraised under the most rigid rules, and approved by the following Executive Committee: ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, ADRIAN ISELIN, JOHN D. MAXWELL, CHARLES BUTLER, SAMUEL WILLETS, EUGENE KELLY, PETER MCMARTIN, WM. REMSEN, and HENRY P. HAVEN.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President,
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST.

☞ THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due Jan. 1, 1873, on the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds will be paid on or after that date at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1872.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD is about completed. Its immediate promise of business is very large; its earnings on the disconnected portions will reach this year nearly $1,000,000, without mineral or through business, from which its revenue as a completed road will be largely derived. Coal mining, iron furnaces, rolling-mills and manufactories of all kinds will soon crowd its whole line: while the producing West and manufacturing East are eagerly awaiting the opening of this new Trunk Line, which is destined to have so important an influence upon the transportation of their products.

The FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Company, the total amount of which is only $15,000,000, are secured upon a property worth $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, and are fully equal in intrinsic value to the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, coupon or registered, and at their present market price, 86 and accrued interest, are very desirable.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are too well known to require description or commendation. Their total amount is $25,885,000; they have for a long time ranged in market price near or above par—the price today being 102 to 102¼, with coupon on due Jan. 1. of 3 per cent., gold.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS amount to $2,735,000. This road is now consolidated with the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by them. Their market price today is 92 to 92¼, also with a 3 per cent. gold coupon on, due January 1. As they have recently been introduced on the Stock Exchange, we expect to see them rapidly rise to the price of CENTRAL PACIFICS, being substantially the same in character and value.

The CHESAPEAKE and OHIO, the CENTRAL and WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, all of which have been negotiated by us, we believe to be among the best and most desirable Investment Securities in the market, which in time must become very scarce; especially as the Government will probably, during the coming year, pay off in gold another large lot of FIVE-TWENTIES, and issue in their place FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government Bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and conduct a general banking business in all its branches.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ WE HAVE FOR SALE the small amount remaining of the Seven per Cent. Gold First Mortgage Bonds of the CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD, whose net earnings are largely in excess of interest upon its bonded debt. For particulars apply to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

TRUSTEE CERTIFICATES
OF THE
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,

Representing the interests of the stockholders in the assets of the Company previous to Dec. 29, 1863, bought at the office of

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs..........	2	Oil, bbls..........	48
Broom-corn, bales..........	41	Flax-seed, bags..........	10
Copper, bbls..........	83	Butter, pkgs..........	3,103
Cotton, bales..........	5,001	Cheese, pkgs..........	2,268
Eggs, bbls..........	501	Stearine, pkgs..........	50
Dried Fruit, pkgs..........	163	Tallow, pkgs..........	238
Flour, bbls..........	11,833	Molasses, bbls..........	107
Meal, bbls..........	100	Beef, pkgs..........	48
Wheat, bushels..........	46,140	Pork, pkgs..........	1,411
Corn, bushels..........	21,600	Cut-meats, pkgs..........	2,760
Oats, bushels..........	32,875	Lard, tcs..........	2,416
Malt, bushels..........	2,000	Dressed Hogs, No..........	209
Barley, bushels..........	8,000	Pea-nuts, bags..........	289
Seed, bags..........	58	Starch, pkgs..........	550
Beans, bbls..........	424	Rice, pkgs..........	334
Hops, bales..........	174	Tobacco, hhds..........	47
Hides, No..........	209	Tobacco, pkgs..........	292
Leather, sides..........	12,458	Wool, bales..........	24
Resin, bbls..........	92	Whisky, bbls..........	658

ASHES—Pots have been quiet, but steady, at $8 50 ℘ 100 lbs.; Pearls nominal.

BEES-WAX—Have been inactive since our last, within the range of 33½c.@35c. for Yellow.

BRICKS—Have been lightly dealt in, but have been quoted firm, including Common at $5 25; Jersey and North River, $7 25@$9 25; Croton, $12@$16; Philadelphia, $40@$45 ℘ thousand.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair request at full rates; sales, 4,857 bags by the Lord Baltimore, (previous to arrival,) and 3,000 bags by the Contest, here, on private terms; and 3,705 bags by the Gilpin, at Hampton Roads, for Baltimore, (the latter a resale,) also on private terms. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here, this morning, was estimated at 51,773 bags, and at the outports, 21,725 bags, with 153,000 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. Other kinds have been quiet, but firm, with the recent movements summed up thus: 1,214 bags Maracaibo, 1,188 bags Ceylon, 500 bags Java, and 81 bags Curacoa sold in lots for consumption within our range; 1,500 bags San Domingo, just arrived, going forward to Europe from first hands. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands this morning was estimated at 29,962 bags and 84,399 mats. We now quote invoices thus: Rio cargoes as follows: Ordinary, 15½c.@16c.; fair, 16½c.@17c.; good, 17½c.@18c.; prime, 18¼c.@18¾c., gold, ℘ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, at 15¼c.@19½c., gold; Java, 19c.@20½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18c.; Native Ceylon, 16c.@17¼c.; San Domingo, 13½c.@13¾c., gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been quite dull, for early delivery, with values quoted nominally unchanged; sales, 1,795 bales, (of which 248 bales were to arrive,) including 365 bales to shippers, 1,230 bales to spinners, and 200 bales in transit. For forward delivery, there has been a limited movement reported, sales having been made of only 6,100 bales, (of which 1,500 bales last evening and 4,600 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, with December contracts closing at 19 5-16c.; January, 19 7-16c.; February, 19¾c.; March, 20 1-16c.; April, 20⅜c.; May, 20 11-16c. The receipts at this port today were 5,001 bales, including 438 bales per rail, 2,335 bales from Norfolk, and 2,228 bales from Savannah.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary..........	17⅛	17⅛	17¾	18
Good Ordinary..........	18⅞	18⅞	19	19⅛
Strict Good Ordinary..	18⅞	19⅛	19⅜	19⅝
Low Middling..........	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜	20
Middling..........	20⅛	20⅛	20⅜	20
Good Middling..........	22	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛

EGGS—Have been in pretty fair request, and generally held with confidence. The storm today seriously impeded business. We quote: State and Jersey fresh stock at 35c.@37c., the latter for extra choice marks; Western, prime fresh, at 34c.@35c., and limed stock within the range of 25c.@28c. ℘ dozen.

FERTILIZERS—Have been quoted steady on, however, a very moderate trade, within the range of from $61@$66 50 for Guano, West Coast, gold; $46 for Superphosphate of Lime, and $25 for Dried and Ground S. C. Phosphates, and Ground Bone at $30@$35 ℘ 2,000 lbs. Holders firm in their views.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The trade today in State and Western Flour has been on a very limited scale, buyers having been purchasing for the most part only in a jobbing way, to provide for urgent wants, at essentially unchanged prices. Holders have been offering stock quite moderately as a rule. Sales have been reported of 5,400 bbls, including inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 60@$6 25, chiefly at $5 85@$6 10; inferior to very good Extra State, $6 35@$7 25, chiefly at $6 90@$7 10; good to extra choice do. at $7 25@$7 35; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $6 80@$7 25, chiefly at $6 85@$7 for standard brands; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 90@$7 25 ℘ bbl. Included in the sales were 2,000 bbls. shipping extras, early delivery, at full rates. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ℘ bbl..........	$3 35@$5 00
Sour Flour..........	3 85@ 6 75
Superfine State and Western..........	5 60@ 6 25
Extra State..........	6 85@ 7 85
Extra City, shipping brands..........	6 90@ 7 85
Extra Genesee..........	7 90@10 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands..	6 90@ 7 25
Extra Western, shipping brands..........	6 80@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..........	7 25@10 25
Extra Western, trade and family brands..	7 30@10 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy..........	7 35@13 00
Extra Minnesota, ordinary to fancy..........	7 25@13 00

In Southern Flour business has been very tame on the basis of previous quotations. Sales have been reported of 325 bbls., in lots, at from $5 85@$8 75 for very inferior to choice shipping; $8 85@$12 50 for fair ordinary to very choice family Extras, ℘ bbl....California Flour has been inactive within the range of from $8 50@$9 25, ℘ bbl. Sales, 150 bbls....Rye Flour has been quiet but steady at $4 70@$5 50 for very inferior to fancy, ℘ bbl. Sales, 175 bbls., chiefly at $5 25@$5 50 ℘ bbl....Corn-meal has been in light demand at $3 20@$3 50 for Yellow Western; $3 20@$3 50 for White do.; $3 60@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales were 240 bbls., in lots....Bag Meal continues inactive at $1 19@$1 22, and Bolted do. at $1 25@$1 65....Oat-meal at $6 75@$8, ℘ bbl....Buckwheat Flour quiet within the previous range of from $3 90@$4 25 for State, and $4 25@$4 40 for Pennsylvania, ℘ 100 lbs., the latter rate for choice.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in some request, chiefly for export, at about former figures, with a limited offering of prime samples at the current rates. Sales were reported of only 23,000 bushels at $1 50 for Nos. 2 and 3 Spring, mixed; $1 44 for ordinary No. 3 Spring, with $1 60 given as the nominal quotation for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat. Winter Wheat has been dull, but quoted firm....Corn has been in comparatively fair demand, mostly for shipment, at rather stronger prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 137,000 bushels at 66c. for prime Old Mixed Western, afloat; 67c. for very choice do., nearly pure Yellow; 66½c.@67c. for Yellow Western, in lots; 63½c. for Old Mixed Western, in store, and 75c. for White Southern....Rye, Barley, and Barley Malt have been quiet, but without material change as to values....Oats have been quoted steadier as to price, but have been in comparatively light demand. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 27,000 bushels new, at 46c.@48½c. for Mixed Western; 45c.@47c. for Black do., and 49c.@51c. for White Western. Old entirely nominal.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been in moderate request since our last, with Bale Hay quoted at $1 10@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 30@$1 75 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw at from 85c.@$1 30 for the range of qualities, Short and Long stock, ℘ 100 lbs. Offerings moderate.

HIDES—Have been in quite moderate demand on the basis of previous quotations. We quote: Dry Hides—Buenos Ayres, 21@24 lbs., 27½c.@28c.; Buenos Ayres, 20@30 lbs., 26½c.@27c.; Entre Rios, 21@24 lbs., 27c.@27½c.; Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios Seconds, 21@23 lbs., 23½c.@24c.; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 27c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 27½c.@28c.; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 26c.; California, 22@25 lbs., 25½c., gold, selected; Central American, 18@21 lbs., 23½c.@24½c.; Matamoras, 22@25 lbs., 22c.@23½c., as they run; Texas, 20@25 lbs., 23½c.@24c.; Western, 21@25 lbs., 20c.@22c.; Southern, 14@15 lbs., 21c.@22c., currency. Dry-salted Hides—Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 18c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@26 lbs., 18c.@20c., currency, as they run. Wet-salted Hides—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, 40@45 lbs., 14c.@14½c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 12c.@12½c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 13c.@13½c.; Texas, 50@75 lbs., 13½c.@15c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 12½c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 11½c.@12c., currency, selected. Upper Leather Hides—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 29½c., gold, selected. East India Hides—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9½@12½ lbs., 17½c.@18½c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 14c.@14½c., gold.

HOPS—The market shows decided firmness, on restricted offerings of really desirable qualities of stock, with a good inquiry noted. We quote: New-Yorks, growth 1872, 45c.@55c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 42c.@52c.; Western, growth 1872, 42c.@55c.; Yearlings, growth 1871, none; Olds, growth 1870, 10c.@15c.; Old Olds, growths 1868 and 1869, 8c.@10c.; Bavarians, 40c.@55c.; English, 38c.@45c.; Belgian, (Alost,) 35c.@40c.; Belgian, (Poperinghe,) 40c.@45c.; California, 58c. ℘ lb.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been quoted generally steady, though business, since our last, has been comparatively tame in most kinds of stock.

MOLASSES—Has been neglected and nominal, with the stock of foreign in first hands reported at 2,412 hhds. Porto Rico, 1,081 hhds. Cuba, and 894 hhds. English Islands. We quote Porto Rico nominally at 28c.@55c.; Cuba, 17c.@33c.; English Islands, 30c.@38c., and new crop New Orleans at 55c.@59c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been dull but about steady; sales, 200 bbls. Strained at $3 70, and 100 bbls. No. 1 at $4 30, ℘ 280 lbs....Tar inactive and nominal. ....Spirits Turpentine very quiet and quoted at 61c. for merchantable.

PETROLEUM—Has been very tame and altogether nominal in the local market, with Crude, in bulk, quoted at 11½c.; Refined at 27½c., and cases, 29½c. At Philadelphia, Refined quoted irregularly, at from 26c.@27c., the former for old contracts and outside lots.

PROVISIONS—The trade generally was very tame, the severe snow-storm adding to the dullness. Pork for early delivery was very slow of sale, on the previous nominal basis of $13 50@$13 75 for New Mess, and $11 37½@$11 50 for extra Prime. For forward delivery, 500 bbls. Mess were sold, February contract, at $13 ℘ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in rather more request and quoted firmer, with City ranging from 5c.@6½c., and Western, 5½c.@5¾c. ℘ lb. Cut-meats have been quite dull, with Pickled Hams quoted from 7½c.@10c.; Shoulders at 4½c.@5c., and Bellies at 7½c.@8½c.; Dry-salted Shoulders at 4½c.@5c.; Smoked Hams at 11c.@13c.; Smoked Shoulders at 6c.@6½c.; sales equal to 114 pkgs. Also 54 tcs. Pickled Hams 22 lbs., 7½c., 1,300 do. in bulk, at 8½c.@8¾c....Bacon has been in pretty fair demand for early delivery, especially Short Clear stock, which has been quite scarce, and held above the views of buyers, checking operations. Of Long Clear, 350 boxes sold at 6⅝c.@6¾c.; and of Short Rib, 100 boxes at 6¼c. ℘ lb. For forward delivery no important dealings transpired, and prices ruled nominally as before....Lard has been very quiet and quoted weak for early delivery, with sales reported of only 190 tcs. new Western Steam at 7⅝c., and 100 tcs. City at 7⅜c.@7½c. ℘ lb.; no prime old stock offering....For forward delivery there has been a moderate movement reported, with the advantage as to price in favor of purchasers, holders offering supplies quite freely; sales have been reported of 1,000 tcs. new Western Steam, January deliveries, at 7 13-16c.@7⅞c.; and 1,000 tcs. do., December delivery, at Cincinnati, at 7 1-16c., and 500 tcs. do., January delivery, at Chicago, at 7 1-16 ℘ lb....Beef products have been very sparingly sought after, in a jobbing way, at from $10@$12 for New Mess, and $13@$14 do. for New Extra do. ℘ bbl. Tierce Beef quoted at $21@$23 for Prime Mess; $23@$25 for India Mess, and $20@$30 for Extra India Mess....Beef Hams at $31@$33....Butter and Cheese have been in comparatively limited demand, today, but no important changes have been noted as to values.

SPICES—The market, though without notable animation, has been generally quoted steady as to values.

SUGARS—Raw have been quite dull, within the previous nominal range of 9c.@9¾c. as the prevailing quotations for fair to prime refining stock, though many holders refuse to accept bids on this basis. No important transactions were made public. Refined Sugars quiet, with hard quoted at 12½c., and other grades as before. The movements in Raw Sugars since Dec. 1, Messrs. C. Amann & Co. sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado
Stock Dec. 1, 1872.....	24,074	46,225	43,699	1,127
Receipts, since the 1st of December..........	6,810	14,405	149,643	87
Total..........	26,884	60,630	193,342	1,214
Sales, since the 1st of December..........	4,135	8,367	82,002	1,036
Stock, this day, Dec. 26, 1872..........	22,749	52,263	111,340	178
Stock, Jan. 1, 1872.....	27,413	35,745	225,390	2,362
Stock, Jan. 1, 1871.....	27,091	68,217	317,852	744
Stock, Jan. 1, 1870.....	55,967	95,459	245,485	814

TALLOW—Has been in fair request at essentially unaltered prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 76,000 lbs. inferior to prime at 7¾c.@8⅛c.; and 700 bbls. Western, to arrive, on private terms.

TEAS—Have been inactive at unaltered quotations.

WHISKY—Has been quoted higher, but irregular, with sales reported of 150 bbls. at 98c.; 50 bbls. at 97c.; and 50 bbls. after 'Change at 96½c. ℘ gallon.

WOOL—The dealings in most descriptions, since our last, have been quite limited, buyers having been purchasing only to supply pressing wants, on the basis of previous figures. Holders have shown no urgent desire to place supplies, and have been generally claiming very full rates....The Boston *Shipping List* of Wednesday says: "We continue to notice a comparatively quiet market, although buyers are quietly looking round as if preparing to strike on the commencement of the year. Desirable lots of Wool are held firm, and there is no pressure to sell, as holders have considerable confidence in the future of the market. Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces range from 65c.@67½c.; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia at 67½c.@70c., but the available supplies at these figures are small. Good lines of X and super pulled range from 65c.@75c., the latter price for light, handsome Maine super. Combing and tub-washed is scarce and firm, and foreign is held at previous prices. Cape ranging from 38c.@42½c., the latter an outside price for choice lots."

FREIGHTS—Trade has been very dull, since our last, rates remaining nominally as before. The storm seriously impeded business today....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 24,000 bushels Corn, on vessel's account; and, by steam, 430 bales Cotton, at ⅝d.@11-16d. ℘ lb.; 8,000 bushels Wheat, (relet room,) at 8¼d. ℘ bushel. And a British ship, 1,318 tons, placed on the berth by Messrs. H. Sweetland & Co., for general cargo. And two ships, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ⅝d. ℘ lb. And a ship, with Oil-cake, from New-Orleans, at 45s. ℘ ton....For one of two direct ports, in the United Kingdom, another ship, with Oil-cake, reported from New-Orleans, at 45s. ℘ ton.... For Antwerp, by sail, 400 tcs. Lard and 150 boxes Bacon at full previous figures....For Bremen, by sail, 150 pkgs. Provisions, part at 40s....For Gibraltar and orders, a British bark, 431 tons, hence with about 2,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. 3d. to the Mediterranean, or, if to a direct port, at 6s. ℘ bbl.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Dec. 26.—Cattle—There were no receipts today, and nothing reported to arrive. The total supply for the week thus far has been only 1,496 head, or 82 cars, against 308 cars for the same time last week. The market was slow at a ¼c. advance on last week's closing rates. There was but little in the yards to sell, and nearly all will be cleared out today by shipments. Sales for Christmas and today of 555 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,099 lbs. to 1,338 lbs., at $5 37½@$5 62½; 142 Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,141 lbs. to 1,248 lbs., at $5@$5 62½; 48 Ohio steers, averaging 1,329 lbs., at $6. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts today were 600 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 3,200 head, against 6,200 head for the same time last week. The market was dull for the want of supply. Sales of 464 Michigan Sheep, ranging from 89 lbs. to 95 lbs., at $5 25@$5 50; 93 Indiana Sheep, averaging 86 lbs., at $5 20; 12 Canada Sheep, averaging 126 lbs., at $6; 83 Canada Sheep and Lambs, averaging 93 lbs., at $5 50; Hogs—The receipts today were 4,000 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 20,500 head, against 33,500 head for the same time last week. The difficulty in shipping, on account of the water supply, makes the market slow at a slight advance. Sales yesterday of 4,000 head Ohio and Indiana Hogs, ranging from 197 lbs. to 200 lbs. at $3 80@$3 90. Sales this morning of 300 head Ohio Hogs, averaging 200 lbs., at $4.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—Cattle more active; receipts light; very best on sale today, 6c.@7¼c.; that generally rated first quality, 5c.@6c.; medium or good fair quality, 4c.@5c.; receipts, 522 head; sales, 471 head. Hogs heavy; receipts depress the market; demand only moderate; sales at 5¾c.@6c.; receipts, 7,792 head. Sheep very dull at 4c.@6c.; receipts, 1,196 head.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—74, Beaulieu vs. Starpp; 76, Frost vs. Vieles; 79, Ryan vs. Green, Controller; 80, Brady vs. Green, Controller; 81, Belmont vs. Green, Controller; 82, Colt vs. Green, Controller; 94, Biggam vs. Green, Controller; 95, Lanigan et al. vs. Green, Controller; 115, Dodge vs. The Mayor, &c.; 116 Sands vs. Myers; 117, Walters vs. Green, Controller; 122, Cavanagh vs. The Board of Apportionment; 126, Osborn vs. Cady; 128, In the matter of Ernst; 129, In the matter of Cavanagh; 130, In the matter of Robin; 132, The People, &c., Bell vs. Palmer; 133, Smith vs. The Board of Apportionment; 134, Mullaly vs. The Board of Apportionment; 135, Gross vs. The Board of Apportionment; 136, Same vs. Same; 137, Dunphy vs. The Board of Apportionment; 138, Fullerton vs. The Board of Apportionment. Call 152—Kingsland, Jr. vs. Kingsland et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Demurrers.—18, Billings vs. Meigs et al. Law and Fact.—10, Elsworth vs. Muldoone; 58, Spring vs. Paxton; 109, Helmbold vs. Helmbold.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—DEC. 26.
By Judge Van Brunt.

Audenried *vs.* Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company; case settled.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 26.
By Judge Fancher.

Smith *vs.* Osborn; motion for a new trial denied.

Delancy *vs.* The Mayor, &c.; judgment for defendants on demurrer, with costs.

Mathesius et al. *vs.* Morrison et al.; judgment for plaintiffs on demurrer, with costs.

Doerge *vs.* Doerge; report of referee confirmed, and decree of divorce granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 26.
By Judge Larremore.

Simon *vs.* Boas; order settled.

Elson *vs.* Hart; motion that plaintiff file security for costs denied.

Gache *vs.* Winters; motion for order that third party pay over money, or that receiver be appointed, denied.

Lederman *vs.* Ahrens; order for stay vacated, with leave to plaintiff to enter up judgment.

Owens *vs.* Owens; receiver ordered.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26.—The general market is very quiet, with scarcely anything doing in any article. Flour—Demand light; holders firm; Winter Superfine, $4 25@$5; Winter Extra, $5 25@$5 75; Winter Double Extra, $6@$6 50; Treble Extra, $7@$7 50. Wheat—Spring higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 19½. Winter nothing doing. Corn dull and unchanged; No. 2 Mixed, 34c., in warehouse. Oats quiet; very slow; No. 2, 25c., at East St. Louis, on the track. Barley—Nothing doing. Rye firmer and higher; No. 2, 75c. Whisky steady at 93c. Pork dull, and nominally $11 50@$11 75. Dry-salted Meats only in order-trade doing; loose Shoulders, 3¼c.; Packed, 4c.; loose Clear Sides, 5¼c.; packed, 6c.; Bacon—Nothing doing. Lard quiet; Steam, 7c., seller 15th of January. Live Hogs dull and drooping at $3 25@$3 50. Cattle quiet and unchanged. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,500 Hogs. Receipts of Hogs since Nov. 1, 363,000, against 319,000 last year; killed to date, 332,000.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Flour steady; sales extra Spring at $6 25@$7 50. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1 Spring, $1 24; No. 2 do., $1 18½ cash; $1 19 January; No. 3 do., $1 05½@$1 06; Rejected, 93c.@95c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 30½c.@30⅝c. spot; 30¾c. January; Rejected, 29½c.@29⅝c. Oats steady; No. 2 at 23c. spot; Rejected, 22c.@22½c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 2 at 69c.@70c. Barley in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Fall, 68c.@70c., according to location. Provisions quiet and unchanged; sales Pork at $11 50, December; $11 30, March. Lard steady at 7c., spot. Green Hams, 18-lb. averages, sold at 6¼c.; 14-lb. averages, 8c. Other Meats nominal. Dressed Hogs active and firm at $4 25@$4 30. Whisky in fair demand and higher at 89c.@89½c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, 2,500 bushels Rye, 13,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Lake Imports—Flour, 11,100 bbls.; Wheat, 16,374 bushels; Corn, 60,400 bushels; Oats, 48,300 bushels; Barley, 3,200 bushels. Rail Shipments—Wheat, 11,500 bushels; Corn, 79,637 bushels; Oats, 48,300 bushels; Barley, 3,200 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6@$7 25; Bakery, $7@$7 50; Amber, $8 50@$8 75; White, $7 45@$9 50. Wheat firm and sales in small lots, brought as follows: Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 45; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 37. Corn steady; sales, No. 2, in car-lots, 52c. Oats nominal, at 40c. for No. 2 Western; and 42c. for No. 2 Toledo. Barley quiet at Canada, 90c.@95c. Western, 85c.@90c. Barley-malt easy at Winter Western, $1 15@$1 20; Canada, $1 25. The balance of the market is unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—The snow-storm interferes materially with out-door business, and transactions in all descriptions of merchandise are very limited. Quercitron Bark—No. 1 is offered at $32 50. Clover-seed dull; New, $9 25@$10, the latter for the clear seed. Timothy-seed is quoted at $3. Flax-seed at $2. Flour dull; Superfine, $4 50@$5 12; Extras, $6 25; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 50@$8 75; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $8 25@$9; Fancy, $9 50@$10 50. Wheat dull; Red, $1 85@$1 90; Amber, $1 92@$1 95; White, $1 95@$2 05. Rye nominal. Corn dull; Yellow, 65c. for old; 59c.@60c. for new; Mixed, 45c.@46c. Petroleum nominal; Crude, 16½c.; Refined, 26c.@27c. Whisky firm at 93c.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 26.—Flour firm; Extra Family, $6 50; A No. 1, $8; Fancy, $8 50. Wheat firm at $1 50@$1 65. Corn steady at 38c.@40c. Oats steady at 28c.@30c. Rye, 68c.@70c. Live Hogs steady and in fair demand; extreme range, $3 60@$3 80; heavy, $3 75@$3 80; receipts of two days, 4,000. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork, $12 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 5c.; Sides, 7¾c.@8¼c. Lard—Choice Leaf, 7¾c.@8¼c. Bulk Meats—shoulders, 3¾c.@3¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5¾c.@5½c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c., loose; for round lots, ¼c. higher, packed. Green Meats quiet; Shoulders, 3¼c.; Clear Rib Sides 5¼c.; Clear Sides, 5⅝c. Hams from block, 7¼c. Whisky quiet at 88c.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 26.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Grain firm but unchanged. Butter steady. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork held $12, in demand at $11 75. Lard steady; Steam held 7¼c., 7 1-16c. bid; Kettle, 7¼c.@7½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders steady at 3¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5¼c.@5⅜c.; Clear Sides, 5¾c.@5⅞c. Green Meats in good demand; Shoulders, 3¼c.; Sides, 4¾c.; sales of Clear Ribs at 5¼c. Hams unchanged. Bacon in good demand; Shoulders, 4¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c.; Clear sides, 8c.@8¼c. Hogs, $3 75@$3 90, closing firmer, at $3 85@$3 90. Whisky steady.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Flour dull and unchanged; sales, 800 bbls. at $8 25 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 for White Winter. Wheat firm; sales, one car Extra White Michigan, $2 10, and 2,900 bushels on private terms. Corn dull; sales, two cars at 59c. Barley unchanged; sales, 6,000 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 02. Corn-meal, $1 30 for bolted; $1 25 for unbolted, ℘ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $22, and Middlings, $23, ℘ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 95c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 62c., and to Albany, 54c.

TOLEDO, Dec. 26.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat firm and in fair demand; Extra White Michigan, $1 81½@$1 82; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 63; Amber Michigan, $1 67½; January, $1 68½; February, $1 72; March, $1 75; No. 1 Red, $1 68; No. 2 do., $1 61; January, $1 62@$1 63. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet; No. 2 at 32c. Dressed Hogs, $4 50. Clover-seed, $5 15. Receipts—6,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal; No. 1 at $1 24½; No. 2 at $1 19. Oats steady; No. 2 at 25½c. Corn excited and prices higher; No. 2, Mixed, 37c. Rye steady; No. 1 at 72c. Barley steady; No. 2, Fall, 72c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat; 2,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Wheat quiet and firm. Rye unchanged. Corn steady, with moderate demand; sales, 400 bushels of Western Mixed at 66c. Nothing doing in Barley. Oats are freely offered, at 46c. for No. 2 Chicago; 52c. for No. 1 State; sales, 500 bushels of No. 2 Western at 48c.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 26.—Flour excited and prices higher; sales at $7@$11. Grain market bare. Bulk Meats active and higher; Shoulders, 4½c.; Clear Rib, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c. Lard quiet. The suspension of navigation caused an advance in prices.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 26.—Flour steady. Wheat nominal; No. 1 Winter Red, $1 71@$1 72; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 61@$1 62. Corn steady; new high Mixed, 46c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 1 State, 37c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

HAVANA, Dec. 24, via KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 26.—Exchange on United States, 60 days' sight, in currency, 10@10½ ℘ cent. premium; short sight, 12@12½ ℘ cent. premium; 60 days' sight, in gold, 22@22½ ℘ cent. premium; short sight, 24½@25 ℘ cent. premium; on London, 34½@35 ℘ cent. premium; on Paris, 17½@18 ℘ cent. premium.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 26.—Cotton in good demand; Middling, 19⅛c.; net receipts, 6,867 bales; gross, 6,867 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; last evening, 4,500 bales; stock, 161,085 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 26.—Cotton firm; Good Ordinary, 18c.; Low Middling, 18⅞c.; Middling, 19⅛c.; net receipts, 1,388 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,114 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 36,924 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 26.—Cotton quiet; little doing; Middling, 19⅛c.; net receipts, 1,890 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,983 bales; to the Continent, 2,707 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 41,475 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 26.—Cotton quiet but steady; Good Ordinary, 17¼c.; net receipts, 876 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 66,186 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 26.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 19c. Sales, 900 bales; stock, 87,437 bales.

The New Croton Mains.

The water was let into the new Croton mains late on Tuesday night, and on Christmas Day Commissioner Van Nort and Engineer Tracey went along the whole length of the pipes in order to ascertain whether or not there was any leak to be found. During Christmas Day a double-nozzled hydrant was tried at the corner of Chambers and Chatham streets, and a stream of water was thrown over a house about sixty feet high without the aid of an engine. Yesterday a much larger force of water was allowed to go into the pipes, so as to furnish a good supply for the southern end of the City. At present it is not deemed advisable to allow the full force to be put on, as many persons permit their faucets to run all night during the inclement weather, and the chances of overflow would thereby be very great if the large pipes were to be full.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 27, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Round the Clock.—Mrs. John Wood, Miss Emma Howson, Mr. John Brougham.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Henry Dunbar—Mr. J. W. Wallack, Miss Mary Wells.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Brother Sam—Mr. E. Sothern, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—False Shame—Mr. George Clarke, Miss Clara Morris.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Les Cent Vierges—Mlle. Aimée, M. Juteau.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Leo and Lotos—Mr. M. W. Fiske, Mr. Leffingwell, Mlle. Diani.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Money—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Mary Griswold.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance and Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—San Francisco Minstrels—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Variety Entertainment.

STEINWAY HALL.—Complimentary Testimonial to Mr. W. H. Pope.

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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Sheriff Brennan yesterday succeeded in getting the Board of Supervisors to order the payment of his bill for "official services" for the nine months ending Sept. 30. In June last we published his bill for "official services" for the first three months of this period, amounting to $18,355 82, and then showed that it was a plain swindle upon the public. Some of the items, if not entirely illegal, were outrageous exaggerations of the amounts legally due. It is this sort of bills which the Supervisors have ordered to be paid, after voting down a motion of Mr. Van Schaick that they should be referred to the Corporation Counsel to determine the question of their legality. It is now the duty of Controller Green to settle this point for himself, as it is clear that he cannot be compelled to obey an order of the Supervisors for which there is no warrant in law. Meantime, the public would like to know what influences were brought to bear upon the Supervisors to induce them to attempt this robbery of the public treasury, as also what has become of the protest of Mr. Vance and other Reform members against the recent outrageous resolution of the Supervisors.

Simply as A. Oakey Hall, that gentleman's right to tender a reception, public or private, to anybody he pleases, cannot be questioned, but when the Mayor of New-York proposes to give a public reception to persons who come to this City on an errand which may be justly considered partisan, he commits one of those indiscretions for which he is noted. Having taken action intended to honor the members of the Louisiana Committee now in the City, he may have intended to perform the impossible feat of separating himself from his office, and playing his little game in a private capacity. It was, of course, impossible for such a man as Mayor Hall to see that it was improper for him, while in the office he has disgraced, to engage in such an affair. We are only surprised that he did not write a letter to the Common Council, requiring that body to tender the Warmoth Committee an official ovation.

According to the Chicago *Evening Journal*, the one thing which the country needs is cheap transportation from the farms of the West to the sea-board, and it deprecates any discussion of minor remedies for our ills. It may be that it is right, but we should like to see the matter discussed in the light of some better information than is at present accessible to newspaper writers, or to any one else. We do not deny that cheap communication can do very much for both West and East; but we are not sure that it can do everything. Before even that remedy can be applied by the Federal Government, as suggested by some of our ardent Western friends, there are some grave questions of law and policy to be dispassionately and carefully considered. Meanwhile, it can do us no harm to have as full knowledge as possible on other branches of the great subject. We have pointed out a method of gaining such knowledge on the effect of national taxation—a very important part of the problem, certainly, and one on which the country is not so well informed as it might be. The method we have suggested has been tried once, and we believe it worked well, for to this, and by Mr. Wells' reports, are the most intelligible account of the workings of the Federal Tax laws that we possess. Can there be any harm in seeking the same end again by similar means?

Our estimate of the theological necessities of Florida, as measured by Mr. Walls' bill in aid of a theological institute in that State, was much too modest. Mr. Walls thinks that, at least, "one million acres of the public lands" are required. It is nearly incredible that such a proposition can be made in good faith in the House of Representatives, but House document No. 3,208 is proof that cannot be gainsaid.

From the California papers we have further details of the Modoc war, which go to show that all Southern Oregon is threatened with the danger of Indian hostilities. Atrocities have been committed by both Indians and whites which are sure to inflame both sides, and it is already evident that the occurrences which have disgraced all our conflicts with the Indians are to be repeated. The Modocs are not powerful in numbers, but they are skilled marksmen, and being amply provided with arms and ammunition, they have already proved that they are more than a match for the scattered settlers and the few soldiers who have been used against them. Now that the blunder of permitting this war to begin has been committed, it is evident that there is no choice but to overpower the Modocs by military force. The sooner the trouble is ended the better it will be both for the savages and the settlers.

How little value should be attached to the address issued by the Louisiana Committee is apparent from the statements of a letter which we publish this morning. It is shown that the Committee was composed in large part of men who had a direct personal interest in the success of Warmoth. The address, which was declared to be a "calm, moderate and impartial account" of the troubles, turns out to have been merely a piece of partisan special pleading, prepared to order by a lawyer, and therefore entitled to no more weight than a stump speech. This Committee and its address seem to have been Warmoth's last card, and it having failed to win, we naturally hear that the reckless adventurer has concluded to desist from further effort to precipitate the State he has plundered into anarchy. This news may prove to be premature, but it is evident that Warmoth's power for evil is no longer to be feared.

The Storm and its Lesson.

In many of its aspects, the great snow-storm of yesterday rose to the dignity of a national disaster. Embracing a large area of country it delayed mails, interrupted business, put a stop to travel, and thus inflicted a heavy pecuniary loss upon the country. But these are, doubtless, not the most serious of the calamities of which it was the cause. There have probably been marine disasters due to the storm, of which we have yet to hear. That vessels which were upon the North Atlantic Coast fared roughly during the day is certain, and the gale which prevailed last night has given rise to grave apprehensions for the safety of the smaller coasting craft which happened to be caught in it.

Within this City the storm was a sharp reminder that we are wholly at the mercy of weather conditions. New-York floundered helplessly in the snow-drifts. Early in the day all the street-railroad lines were compelled to withdraw a portion of the cars, in order to "double up" the teams, and the cars that were left were greatly overcrowded, and were dragged along slowly, and with great difficulty, by the overtasked horses. Even in going to business in the morning, many persons were forced to walk, and in going home at night thousands found themselves long distances from their homes without the slightest hope of a conveyance. To stalwart men this was a matter of little consequence; but to the thousands of girls and children employed in the workshops of the City the deep snow and cutting wind meant the most intense suffering. The streets during the early hours of the evening presented many painful scenes in the efforts of these poor creatures to reach their homes, and no one who had occasion to be abroad will soon forget the suffering which he was forced to witness.

It is only upon such days as yesterday that we become fully aware that modes of City transit which cannot be interfered with by the weather form an imperative need of the City. Progressive in many things, New-York has in this matter showed a supineness that has already been the cause of much loss, and must be the source of much disaster in the future, if it is permitted to continue. Having length without breadth, and commerce occupying all the lower area of the City, people are forced to live at distances from their places of business, which inadequate means of transit have made comparatively great. Under the most favorable conditions, the time required to make the journey between the residences up-town and the business portion of the City is a serious matter. Fortunately for themselves, perhaps, but to the great detriment of the City, business men have discovered that Fifty-ninth-street is further away from the City Hall, practically, than towns twenty miles away in New-Jersey; and that State has consequently been built up at our expense. Chiefly because of this lamentable lack of comfortable and swift City transit, we have lost, by removal to the suburban towns, a large portion of the middle class, which is essential to our development. No city can be permanently prosperous which is inhabited only by millionaires and paupers; and unless we speedily have a reform in this matter, New-York will contain only those who are rich enough to be superior to any circumstances and those who are too poor to get away.

Our street railroads, perhaps, met the wants of a primitive epoch, but New-York has become imperial in her needs. There is no day in all the year when it is not apparent that these roads are unable to meet the demands made upon them; on such occasions as yesterday they prove to be only a vexation. When most required, their capacity is so greatly lessened that they become practically worthless, and the thousands who are compelled to plunge homeward through snow-drifts are furnished with decisive, if somewhat uncomfortable, evidence that this City is helpless when confronted with an exigency so ordinary as a great snow-storm. There were, doubtless, tens of thousands of people left to the mercy of the elements last evening, by the inability of the street-cars to take them home, who became convinced that we must have steam transit and railroads somewhere else than on the surface of the streets. Contrast what was seen in our thoroughfares yesterday with what would have been the case if we had possessed even one under-ground railway reaching only to Central Park, and argument in favor of such a road is entirely superfluous.

Nothing is more certain than that in the end New-York must have steam City transit, and the people are beginning to be convinced that enough time has been wasted in talking about the matter. That underground roads through the City are feasible, seems to be no longer open to question, and as their construction is simply a matter of money, there is no reason why they should not be at once provided. New-York is losing every year more than they would cost, and if the great capitalists, who have heretofore managed to seize the charters for such roads, do not speedily do something practical in the matter, they must expect to lose heavily in the depreciation of their property as a consequence of the increased exodus from the City. Whether these under-ground roads could be made to pay large dividends may be doubtful, but it is certain that they would make a heavy return for the capital invested in them indirectly, in the appreciation of City real estate which they would occasion.

But it is evident from our past experience that improved City transit must be the result of a great popular movement in its favor. Capitalists have trifled with the matter too long to be trusted in the future, and the people must take it in hand themselves. When capital is made to understand, by such a movement, that the industrial classes of the City are determined to have steam roads, they will be speedily constructed. Let us, then, have some concerted action, and not allow this Metropolis to remain a reproach to the enterprise and resources of the age, by having its business stopped and its citizens subjected to extraordinary hardships whenever there may happen to be a fall of snow somewhat greater than ordinary.

The Legal-Tender Reserves.

The London *Economist*, of Dec. 7, contains an article, carefully, and even elaborately, prepared, on the statement of the New-York national banks for the 3d of October, 1872. It will be remembered that, on that day, the national banks of New-York fell short of the reserve of legal tenders required by law—not to any considerable amount, but still made a definite deficiency. It was during the excitement in the Street, which caused this incident, or accompanied it, that Mr. Boutwell, or Mr. Richardson, or both, deemed it necessary to make the extraordinary issue of legal-tender notes which has awakened so much criticism.

The *Economist* is a high authority in finance, and its opinion on the causes which led to the temporary failure of the legal provision relating to the bank reserves will be received with respect. That opinion coincides with the one entertained by many of the most sagacious and experienced financiers of our own country. It is, in brief, that the law attempts too much. It proposes to regulate in advance, and arbitrarily, a matter which cannot be forecast, and to say that a certain proportion of the liabilities of a bank shall be kept in reserve, when the amount needed to give security cannot be known. Thus it happens that in the redemption cities, of which New-York is the principal, it was barely possible, on the date of the report referred to, to meet the requirement of the law, the reserve amounting to only 26 per cent., while in the banks of New-York City the reserve was actually below the requirement, being but 24.4 per cent. But in the case of the remainder of the banks—which are allowed to count as part of their reserve their balances at the redemption banks—the reserve is 19 per cent., or 4 per cent. greater than is required by the law. It is plain that the law does not, therefore, meet the actual facts at all.

Alluding to the extraordinary restrictions placed on banks which may have fallen below the legal reserve, and especially to the prohibition of further discounts, the *Economist* says:

> "Such a provision, we should think, would do the maximum of mischief in the event of any cause to produce a panic. The wise policy for banks, especially for bankers' banks, in panic times, is to lend freely, to use the reserve which they have accumulated in good times; but the American law says the banks are not to lend. The existence of such a regulation will certainly be very apt to increase the general apprehensiveness when anything goes wrong. The act of 1844 intensifies panics, because the Bank of England may have no notes to lend in its banking department; but the American law is worse, for it prohibits the banks from lending the money which they have."

This touches the kernel of the matter. It is not simply that the limitation in regard to reserves is liable to prove a failure just at the time it is most necessary to secure the results it intends, but it is that no one can tell what this limitation will do. It was shown, in October last, that it did not maintain the specified reserve in the banks. It has been repeatedly shown that it has aided the schemes of speculators for locking up money, and in producing violent and artificial changes of value. It is certain that it deprives merchants doing legitimate business of the aid of the banks when they most need it. What it might result in in time of general alarm, is hinted at in the following extract:

> "As the experience of the Bank of England shows, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is apt to change very rapidly, and one of the most powerful causes is the precautionary borrowing which takes place when people borrow money not for immediate use, but to place it at their credit—the very kind of borrowing which it is most essential not to prevent, as a check to it is most likely to produce and aggravate a panic. To require a reserve of a certain definite sum, irrespective of the liabilities, and to require at all times a certain proportion of the reserve to the liabilities, are both equally dangerous regulations, but of the two the latter is the more dangerous. We greatly fear that, in times of difficulty, the American banking system may yet give cause for very serious anxieties, to which, on this side, so close are our relations with America, it will be impossible for us to be indifferent."

As we have indicated, when, in October last, the Banking law did not stand the severe test to which it was subjected, the Secretary of the Treasury was obliged to interfere. But can it be said truly that the evils which he believed it to be his duty to avert were not caused by the law itself?

How France is Being Governed.

To the general reader it is not perhaps very clear whether France is on the brink of another political crisis, or whether the late strife of parties has been productive of any kind of understanding destined to be lasting. The Atlantic cable is doubtless a marvelous product of modern science, but anybody who contents himself with its generally oracular and frequently inaccurate intimations regarding the progress of current history will be likely to have a somewhat blurred impression in regard to the progress of affairs on the other side of the ocean. French politics have especially assumed too complicated an aspect to be profitably studied by the light of brief and tantalizing telegrams. Yet, though the subject has none of the sensational aspects which it possessed two years ago, it possesses a bearing of unusual importance on the history of France and of the rest of Europe. It is not only the Republic which is on its trial in France at this moment, it is also the capability of the country to govern itself according to parliamentary rule and constitutional precedent—to substitute, in fact, the conflict in the Legislative Chamber for the descent into the streets, and the will of the majority for the law of the barracks and the *coup d'état*.

The present French Assembly has many and obvious imperfections. It was elected at a time when the thought of peace was uppermost in the mind of every Frenchman, and its members were selected rather with the view of concluding peace on the best terms possible, than for the purpose of definitely settling the political future of the country. When the foreign enemy was at the gates of Paris, the particular shade of a Deputy's politics was of less consequence than his ability to comprehend the necessity of restoring the pursuits of daily life to their accustomed channels, and of unloosing the hold of the invader on the soil. France has traveled with undreamed of rapidity from the problems which presented themselves to the Assembly of February, 1871, and those which now form the subject of its divisions. It is true that the wild excesses of the Commune have left their influence on the minds of the representative body as well as on those of the electors. The Radical Left has to combat the accusation of representing the same influences as those which instigated the Parisian revolt of March 10, 1871, and so recent a document as the Batbie manifesto denounced the members of the extreme Left as enemies of France and the terror of all good Frenchmen. While most people believe that the minority in the Assembly contains the future rulers of France, and is backed even now by a solid majority in the electorate, there is a tolerably general disposition to make the most of the present Assembly, which, though not strictly speaking a representative body, is at least sovereign, and holds its destinies entirely in its own hands. The struggle which terminated on the 9th of the present month with the election of the Constitutional Committee of Thirty left the Right in possession of the field, and compelled M. Thiers, in the interests of public order and national prosperity, to reorganize his Cabinet so as to bring it somewhat more nearly in sympathy with the majority in the Assembly.

To do the Right justice, it has shown no disposition to abuse its victory. The Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, who is the "brains" of the Conservative majority, just as M. Gambetta occupies a similar position in regard to the Radical minority, not only disclaimed, on behalf of the nineteen members of the Right on the Committee of Thirty, all personal hostility to M. Thiers, but pledged the majority of that Committee to a fair consideration of the constitutional changes proposed by the Radicals, as well as those insisted on by his colleagues. The chief demand of the Right was Ministerial responsibility, which, in the present case, meant that M. Thiers should not persist in shielding an objectionable Minister behind his own person, and in forcing on the Assembly the question of his own resignation whenever a demand was made for the removal of one of his Cabinet. All parties admit that this question has been practically settled already by the retirement of M. Lefranc from the Ministry of the Interior, in consequence of an adverse vote of the Assembly. In reconstituting his Cabinet, M. Thiers has indorsed the principle that the parliamentary majority must govern. The Ministry of the Interior is the most important position in the Cabinet, because it is through it that the influence of the Government is felt by the Prefects, Sub-Prefects, and Mayors, *i. e.*, by the entire administrative machinery of every department and commune in France. As it is through this machinery that a majority can usually be obtained from the country districts for the existing régime, the Ministry of the Interior may fairly be considered the key to the governmental situation. M. Thiers has satisfied the Right by transferring to this post the former Minister of Finance, M. Goulard, a member of the party of the Right Centre. The Radicals are also satisfied with this appointment, because M. Goulard has placed himself on record as being favorable to the "Conservative Republic," and as further believing that the amazing success of the great loan was due to the confidence with which Frenchmen and foreigners alike regarded this same ultimate form of national government.

The other Ministerial changes have, curiously enough, proved equally satisfactory to both wings of the Chamber. M. Leon Say, who is esteemed an adherent of the Left, and is certainly a free-trader, has been transferred from the Prefecture of the Seine to the Ministry of Finance, and a Deputy of the Right, M. Calmon, takes the position M. Say vacated. The Ministry of Public Works has been filled by a gentleman of uncertain affiliations, but moderate enough to please the Right, and not conservative enough to disgust the Left. Thus has M. Thiers formed his "Ministry of Conciliation," and thus has France taken a fresh lease of the "Provisional" order of things political—an order which, as has been remarked, is all the more likely to prove permanent from the hesitation on any side to call it so.

Our Western Palmyras.

Traveler's tales are proverbially to be taken with salt, and we must pause before accepting as gospel the wondrous accounts that come to us of the remains of vast cities on the plains of Arizona. Yet, where there is so much smoke there is sure to be some fire, and the subject is interesting and important enough to warrant examination, if only to determine how far the evidence in hand squares with probable facts. The story told by Col. W. T. Roberts, and printed Dec. 19 in the Denver *News*, is, we may observe, substantially the same as that told by several explorers before. The reports concur in declaring that in remote parts of Arizona there exist well-preserved and extensive ruins, which are assumed to be those of once populous cities. Col. Roberts' city covers about three square miles. It is surrounded by a wall of sandstone, "neatly quarried and dressed," ten or twelve feet thick, and originally—judging by the *talus*—fifteen or twenty feet high. Within are the walls of houses, temples, and markets, all of solid stone, and showing excellent masonry. These walls bear numerous hieroglyphics, cut deeply into the stone. The whole of the ruins, like most of those of the Orient, and more especially those of Arabia and Assyria, are more or less buried in sand. According to the account, this city is some ninety miles from the boundary between Utah and Arizona, and an equal distance from the Western Colorado line. Its situation can therefore be precisely determined on the maps. By these it proves to be close to the desert, and, in truth, environed by extensive sandy plains. This accounts for the lateness of modern discoveries, since neither Indians nor whites would be likely to penetrate such desolate wilds; and it indicates also that, since the city was built, the climate and soil of the region have undergone extensive changes.

It appears that the party of Col. Roberts were diamond hunting, and had lost themselves among the sandy wastes when the city was discovered. Only such an object as this would have led people to penetrate to a spot so forbidding, since there is food for neither man nor beast, and water is so scarce that at one time the wayfarers were thirty-six hours without it. The description of the city is almost identical with what various travelers have given before; and we think there is little reason to doubt its substantial accuracy. The only difficult question is, how far the love of the wonderful or imperfect observation may have led to misrepresentation of the true character of the ruins. Until we have more minute and authoritative descriptions, we must remain in doubt whether these "cities" belong to the class of "*Casas Grandes*," such as are still built by the Moquis Indians, or are to be set down as relics of the ancient Nahuatlecas, and as marking one stage in the migration southward of the Seven Tribes incorrectly generalized as Aztecs. This decision is a very nice and delicate one, and is altogether unlikely to be arrived at through the testimony of stray travelers. To reach it will require something like the combined knowledge of an Agassiz and a Rawlinson. We may hope, however, that such knowledge will sooner or later be applied; that thus one of the most profoundly interesting enigmas of the Western Continent will be solved, and that its solution, co-ordinated with other discoveries made in the East, will lead to additions of considerable value to our early history of the globe and of mankind.

Tradition among the Indians, and all existing Mexican records, concur with the early Spanish chronicles in describing the Seven Tribes as having originally wandered away from their parent stock after an immense deluge, and a subsequent fresh distribution of tongues. If the Arizona cities were indeed built by the Nahuatlecas, it is in the highest degree probable then, indeed morally certain, that the hieroglyphics on their walls commemorate those great events. It may not be possible as yet to read them. A long time passed after their discovery before we knew how to read the cuneiform inscriptions of Persia, of Assyria, and of Babylonia. But Rawlinson came, and the work was done. Only the other day has the modern world been enlightened by a translation of the famous Chaldean account of the Deluge. By and by, when the inscriptions of Arizona are interpreted, the two may be collated, and the Asiatic origin of the Aztec race clearly established. Even if this were done, however, it would not settle the problem of the first peopling of America, or demonstrate the superior antiquity of the Old World; for the Aztecs were preceded by a race called the "Toltecs," of much higher culture and broader civilization; and the Toltecs are held, by the best authorities, to have come from the South. Still, to discover the origin of the Aztecs would be a great point gained, and would doubtless lead to other valuable knowledge; and, if the hieroglyphics of Arizona contain further information respecting the Deluge and its consequences, the archæological importance of the discovery can hardly be overestimated. It may be worth while for our Government to send out, at an appropriate time, a competent expedition to examine and report on the new-found wonders of Arizona—wonders that in their historic and ethnological relations may prove of greater importance than even the natural phenomena which have lately gained for that Territory the fame of being, perhaps, the most extraordinary spot on the face of the earth.

The Police Ring.

No fact is better known than that our Police are still under the control which Tweed placed over them, immediately after the passage of his charter. The Commissioners are the same who were appointed at that time by Oakey Hall, at the dictation of Tweed, with the exception of Thomas J. Barr, who was subsequently named by the same influence. It is hardly necessary to call public attention to the manner in which these men have used the power intrusted to them, as it is sufficiently well known that they have busied themselves with almost everything but the proper discharge of police duty.

From first to last this Police Board has been the consistent enemy of Reform, and has neglected no opportunity to use its power and patronage against the influences by which the Tammany Ring was overthrown. Chiefly by the machinations of such men as Manierre, the people failed to secure from the last Legislature that full measure of reform to which they were entitled by their triumph at the polls. The acts which were committed by what may be properly called the Police Ring last Winter, to save the present Commissioners from the dismissal which they richly deserved, are not fully known; but it is known that during the session of the Legislature, changes were made among the Police Captains and Sergeants which could have no other explanation than that they were based upon political intrigues. Meritorious officers were retired without apparent reason, and promotions were made to fill the vacancies which had been thus arbitrarily created, which were without excuse in the character and services of the officers promoted.

There are various signs that this Police Ring has been again formed for operations at Albany during the approaching session of the Legislature, and that it hopes to repeat the tricks of last Winter with equal success. The exact influences which will be used this time have not yet been developed, but it seems certain that in some way these Commissioners will struggle to retain the places which they hold by the favor of Tweed. We admit that it will require a large stock of effrontery for Manierre to appear as a claimant for favorable consideration before a body elected as a Reform Legislature, but he has already shown that his impudence is equal to any undertaking, and it is not probable he will fail now from lack of that quality.

That any of the efficiency of our Police service has survived the wretched management of the last two years, is due solely to the admirable material in the ranks of the force which was left to the present Commissioners by their predecessors. Happily for the City, they could not get rid of this material altogether, and when their subserviency to the interest by which they hold power brought upon us the disgrace of the Eighth-avenue riot, the Police force was found to be in the main still trustworthy. But it is every day becoming more evident that it cannot much longer resist the demoralization of its present control, and the public safety imperatively demands a thorough change in its management. No one of the present heads of the Department possesses in the slightest degree the confidence of decent people; those who are not corrupt are weak, and the latter can no more be trusted than the former to serve the cause of reform in Municipal Government. The spirit of Tammany yet exists in many branches of the City Government, but in none is it so active as in the Police Department.

Such men as those who compose the Police Ring will be most blatant in Albany concerning the necessity of a Republican Legislature serving Republican interests in this City. It will be they who will insist most strenuously upon the dangers to the party which will result from a failure to supply every political trickster who pretends to be a Republican with an office. It will, therefore, be well for the members of the Legislature to remember who these men are, and by what motives they are actuated.

MINOR TOPICS.

Rev. C. L. Brace's work on *The Dangerous Classes of New-York* seems to have met with a very hearty reception from the experts in the science of charity and criminal law in France, Germany, England, and elsewhere. Baron Mackay has just reviewed it at considerable length in the French and Belgian newspapers, while Baron Von Holzendorff, the Government authority on criminal law in Berlin, has devoted twelve columns to it in the *Spenersche Zeitung*, under the head "The Comparative Conditions of Poverty in Berlin and New-York." He very frankly admits that the Prussian system of preventing crime among children is altogether inferior to that employed by the Children's Aid Society of this City. The freedom from sectarian influence, which is so prominent a feature in the general management, has also greatly impressed the Baron in its favor. The *Saturday Review*, *Spectator*, *Athenæum*, and other English periodicals, discuss Mr. Brace's book with very hearty good feeling and interest. But, probably, the most grateful tribute to the author is that of Miss Florence Nightingale, who, in an autograph letter, has been at much pains to express her deep sympathy in his work, and her earnest desire for its continued success. Mr. Brace has certainly good reason to be proud of his efforts in the cause of humanity.

Some of the mercantile firms of Boston, whose houses escaped untouched during the late fire, have since devoted a good deal of attention to the subject of fire-extinguishing appliances. One of the leading dry-goods houses has just been provided with force-pumps of such power as to be capable of sending water from the engine-room, through iron pipes, to the top of the building, each floor having a connection to admit of the use of a special hose. The clerks, to the number of sixty-five, are being drilled, so that upon the slightest alarm they may be available for duty. The example thus set by Boston might be advantageously followed by the large business firms of this City. We have already had ample proof of the inability of firemen, with the facilities at command, to meet a great emergency; and, until something has been done to remedy certain well-known defects, private enterprise will have to stand in the gap.

The recent attempt of a convict in the Massachusetts State Prison to murder a Deputy Warden would seem to suggest the propriety of having all prisoners employed in shops where knives are in use searched before going to their cells at the end of each day's work. In the case referred to, a convict named Creamer, at the conclusion of religious services in the Prison Chapel, and just as he was about to leave with the other prisoners, jumped suddenly upon Deputy Warden Hall, drew a knife, and would have plunged it into his heart but for the promptitude of the Warden, who seized his uplifted arm, and wrenched it from him. Now, in view of the frequent attempts that have been made by revengeful prisoners to murder their keepers, we think that so essential a precaution as a daily search for weapons should not be neglected.

In compliance with a very flattering invitation, Mr. Henry Bergh lectured on "The Speechless Servant of Civilization," before the Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, a few evenings since. A numerous and distinguished audience, including the Governor of the State, assembled to hear and welcome the lecturer. On the following morning, those who had been prevented from attending, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, paid their respects to him at a crowded reception. There is, probably, no part of the country where the self-denying and truly-philanthropic work of Mr. Bergh is so thoroughly appreciated as in Rhode Island. It was through his efforts that the good little State was induced to establish a society for protecting dumb animals, and the results have been so encouraging that the original incorporators feel as if they cannot do too much honor to the founder of the first society in America.

The man Wood, who was lately arrested in this City, and put under bonds at the Jefferson Market Police Court, to answer a charge of illegally engaging in the sale of tickets for a gift concert at the Academy of Music, has reopened his store on Broadway, and continues operations on the strength of a decision of the Court, which he, by means of handbills, declares to be "that if concert tickets are sold without numbers, and the concert takes place when advertised, there is no violation of the law." To keep within the line, he causes trifling presents to be delivered to the purchasers of tickets, and we have no doubt will find plenty of persons to part with their dollars. Now, it is quite evident that something must be done by the Legislature to stop this so-called "gift business" altogether. During several years past the number of barefaced swindles that have been perpetrated under this general head is beyond computation. Some respectable traders, it is true, have used the system to increase the sale of their wares. We are glad to say, however, that such cases have been rare. The thieves have made it too notorious for respectable men, and there is no citizen worthy of the least consideration who will not be pleased to see a law passed which shall make its employment in any form, outside of charity fairs, an offense punishable by fine and imprisonment.

On Tuesday night, a young girl, who was grossly insulted by a ruffian on a Third-avenue car, was protected and avenged, not by a fellow-passenger, or by the conductor, but by the honest, courageous driver. The latter saw that the scoundrel was annoying the girl, and that the conductor had not noticed the affair. He promptly stopped his car, thrashed the villain, threw him into the street, and calling a policeman gave him into custody. An act like this deserves the warmest thanks of the community. Hitherto the driver has never been thought of as a possible refuge for the outraged passenger; and, as is well known, the conductor of a Third-avenue car is so sure to meet with the vengeance of the "roughs" if he in any way displeases them, as he rarely interferes in his passengers' behalf. This driver, had he been a coward, would not have incurred the reprobation of any one, for the reason that no one expected him to interfere. His conduct was both courageous and chivalrous, and deserves to be recognized with something more than empty praise.

The Poor Children.

The Children's Aid Society acknowledge the following kind donations received in consequence of recent appeals in the Times. Other donations have been personally acknowledged to the generous contributors:

Previously acknowledged in New-York Times	$5,099 00
Dec. 26, 1872.	
"Hercules"	20 00
Little Emma Bancker	5 00
From a Jeweler	5 00
A. A. Bremner	5 00
Josie H	10 00
J. E. D.	5 00
Lillie S.	10 00
Nina and Emmie	10 00
Elliot and Dod	2 00
Cash	5 00
Papa's Jack and Annie's Sunbeam	2 00
Ella	10 00
H. B.	2 00
Collection per H. Matler & Co.	26 00
J. R. L., collection	4 10
Petkins and Potkins	5 00
She hath done what she could	5 00
A Christmas present	10 00
Cash	20 00
Mrs. W. B.	2 00
Cash	10 00
M. B. F. C. T.	5 00
Birdie's Xmas gift	1 00
G. L. R.	10 00
From a children's friend, Staten Island.	2 00
Mizpah	1 00
A., for little ones	5 00
Mrs. A. R. S. and Mrs. J. W.	10 00
P., from his grandchildren	10 00
L. W. G.	10 00
D. F.	2 00
For the Children's Aid Society	5 00
M. A. N.	50 00
Cash	2 00
L. W. K.	5 00
M. D.	100 00
A sincere friend	1 00
East Lyme, Conn.	1 50
Cash	5 00
Friend	2 00
Miss Lillie Marie	2 00
Sandawdy	5 00
L. B. S.	2 00
Little Johnnie	1 00
A. S.	10 00
A.	10 00
P.	2 00
Nillie and Annie	2 00
W. W. M.	5 00
From a friend	1 00
W. B.	5 00
H. W. C.	5 00
Total	$5,479 60

Preparations for the Inauguration of Gov. Dix.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 26.—The inauguration of Gov. Dix, preparations for which are nearly perfected, will take place at 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday next, instead of at 12 o'clock noon, as formerly.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Partial Destruction of a Marble Warehouse.

A Loss of Upward of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars—Destruction of Property in Various Parts of the City.

At 9½ o'clock last night, a fire was discovered in the rear of the second floor of the five-story marble-front building No. 119 Franklin-street, near the corner of West Broadway, which was occupied by Tim & Co. The flames spread with great rapidity up the stairway and hatchway to the upper floors of the building. Notwithstanding the fearful condition of the streets, rendered almost impassable by the heavy fall of snow, the Fire Department arrived promptly, each engine being drawn by four horses. Engine Company No. 27 was the first steamer to arrive, and they had a stream of water on the fire before the alarm sounded. The fire, however, extended rapidly through the upper floors to the roof, and Chief Engineer Perley, fearing that the flames would communicate with the adjoining buildings, which are filled with very valuable goods, ordered a second alarm to be sounded, and this was responded to as promptly as the condition of the streets would permit. The reserve companies, as soon as they arrived, took position at the neighboring hydrants and stretched their lines of hose into the burning building. Their services were, however, not actually required, as the companies who had answered the first alarm held the fire in check and finally subdued it before the flames had extended beyond the building in which they had originated, except where the cornices of the adjoining structures had taken fire, and the burning portions were cut away by the ax-men. Their presence was merely a precautionary measure. The second alarm also brought to the scene of the conflagration Fire Commissioners Shaler and Blair, and Superintendent Kelso. Before the fire was extinguished the building above the second floor was completely gutted and the lower floors deluged by water. The firemen, hardly yet recovered from their exhausting labors at the fires at Barnum's Museum and in Centre-street, suffered severely from the intense cold, and deserve great credit for the prompt and efficient manner in which they checked the fire and prevented another disastrous conflagration.

The damage by the fire is very heavy, and cannot be definitely ascertained. The following is a list of the occupants and an estimate of their losses:

The first floor and basement of No. 119 Franklin-street is occupied by Best & Co., importers of linen goods; damage, principally by water, $30,000. The second and fifth floors by Tim & Co., importers of laces and collars; their stock was totally destroyed; loss estimated at $30,000. The third floor by B. A. Dryer & Co., fancy goods; loss $20,000. The fourth floor by Theodore Danziger & Sons, fancy goods; loss $10,000. The building is owned by the Henry Young estate, and is damaged to the extent of $25,000.

The building Nos. 115 and 117 is occupied by Samuel Slater & Sons, dry goods, and Kessler & Co., importer of German woolen goods, damage to building, $2,000. The goods in this building were considerably damaged by smoke and water. No. 121 is occupied by C. Spencer & Co., dealers in hosiery, &c. The building and stock were considerably damaged by water. The origin of the fire is not known.

Other Fires in the City Yesterday.

At 1½ o'clock yesterday morning the stables owned and occupied by Daniel Gallagher, No. 405 East Forty-eighth-street, took fire and were burned down. Four horses perished in the flames, and a lot of harness was destroyed. Loss $4,000; partially insured. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

IN RUTGERS-SLIP.

At 2½ P. M., a fire occurred in the extensive cooperage of A. T. Briggs, No. 69 Rutgers-slip, originating in some unknown manner. The fire was extinguished before any serious damage was sustained.

IN WEST SIXTY-NINTH-STREET.

At 6:12 yesterday morning, an overheated stove-pipe set fire to the shanty of John Shannon, in Sixty-ninth-street, near Eighth-avenue, causing $200 damage. Insured for $800 in the Lenox Company.

Large Fire in St. Louis—A Tobacco Factory Burned.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 26.—A fire broke out at 8 o'clock this evening in the extensive tobacco factory of Liggett & Dausman, Nos. 27 and 29 South Second-street, totally destroying the building and stock. A fire is now raging in the upper stories of the adjoining building on the north, which is also occupied by the same firm. Barnum's Hotel, which is opposite, was in great danger at one time, but the falling of the roof and the south wall of the factory saved that building, and the firemen are now (9 o'clock) endeavoring to prevent the spread of the flames northward. The loss is very heavy, but has not yet been ascertained.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 26.—By the energetic exertions of the firemen, the flames were confined to the upper stories of the building on the north, occupied by J. C. Tiemeyer, tobacco dealer, and Leggett & Dassman. The loss on the building, owned by Leggett & Dansman is $26,000; insured in local offices for $10,000. The machinery cost $40,000, and was insured for $28,000. The loss on stock amounts to $50,000; insured for $35,000. The names of the companies cannot be ascertained to-night. Tiemeyer had stock valued at $75,000, nearly covered by insurance.

Large Fire in Carbondale, Ill.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 26.—In Carbondale, last night, a large brick block and stock of dry goods therein, owned by Frank Chapman, were totally destroyed by fire. Chapman's loss is $40,000; insurance, $23,000. Two wooden buildings adjoining, occupied by Mr. Sylvester, druggist, and Miss Anthony, milliner, were also burned. A small portion of the stock was saved. The loss on these two buildings and stock is about $35,000. The insurance is not known.

A Prospective Small-Pox Hospital Burned by Design.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—The large wooden building at Pine Island, which had just been built and furnished by the city for a small-pox hospital, and which was to have been occupied next week, was entirely destroyed by an incendiary fire this evening. The building was valued at from $20,000 to $30,000; no insurance.

Fire in the State Capitol.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 26.—About 10 o'clock this evening a fire broke out in the Capitol, caused by one of the heating flues. It was discovered in time to prevent its spread, and, although the Fire Department was called out, its services were not needed.

WEST INDIES.

The Horse Disease in Cuba Diminishing—Haytian Currency—Swindling in Coffee.

HAVANA, Dec. 23, via KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 26.—The horse disease is decreasing in this city and immediate vicinity, but has invaded the interior towns.

The prospects of the new crop of sugar grow better daily.

The steam-ship City of Merida, from New-York, arrived here Sunday morning.

Late advices from Hayti have been received. The Haytian Congress having passed the law for withdrawing the currency from circulation before the 16th of April, the merchants consider the plan proposed impossible, on account of the shortness of the time. The Government had given orders for the inspection of coffee, stones having been found in the coffee-bags with the coffee.

MEXICO.

The Matamoras Election—Fatal Encounter Between Cortina's Partisans and the Troops.

MATAMORAS, Dec. 26.—The excitement over the election for municipal officers has not yet subsided. On Sunday night several of Cortina's men had an encounter with a troop of the Twenty-second Battalion, resulting in one sergeant being killed and several citizens wounded. The regular troops and the National Guard were called out. It is rumored that Cortina headed the attack upon the troops, and it is said he merely defended himself against a party who attempted to assassinate him.

Woman Suffrage—Miss Anthony and Compatriots Bailed.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 26.—In the case of Susan B. Anthony and fourteen other women, under examination for voting illegally at the last general election in this city, Hon. William C. Storrs, United States Commissioner, today rendered a decision, holding each to bail in the sum of $500, to appear before the United States District Court at its next session at Albany, on the third Tuesday of January.

Beverly W. Jones and Edwin T. Marsh, the inspectors of election who received the vote of Susan B. Anthony, were also held to bail today by United States Commissioner Ely, for their appearance at the next term of the Court.

TYNDALL'S FOURTH LECTURE.

Polarization Continued—The Action of Crystals—Color by Compression—Circular Polarization—Faraday's Magnetization of Light—A Tiny Word to Presbyterian Brethren.

In spite of the tremendous snow-storm of yesterday very nearly 1,700 persons were assembled at the Cooper Institute to hear Prof. Tyndall's fourth lecture. Punctually at 8 o'clock Mr. Hewitt made his appearance, and said that there had hardly been any expectation of an audience on such a night, and there had been considerable doubt whether the lecture should be delivered. But as so large an audience had assembled, Prof. Tyndall would give it and would repeat it for the benefit of those who held tickets for the course and had been deterred from attending. He would notify them also that the order of the fifth and sixth lectures in the programme would be reversed, the latter being delivered first. Prof. Tyndall then made his appearance on the platform, and was greeted with a perfect storm of cheering, which brought a broad smile of pleasure to his countenance, and as he bowed he looked extremely happy and flattered. In fact, his opening remark was that he was very pleased indeed to see such an audience, and so many ladies present on such a night. He then plunged *in medias res.* Light had, he said, a double signification. It meant both the impression made on our consciousness, and also the agent or medium that conveys that impression. The lecture would deal solely with the latter. The agent of light was the motion of ether, a substance which filled all space surrounding the atoms and the molecules of bodies. To this medium certain definite mechanical properties were ascribed. These were the composition and resolution of vibrations. In the previous lecture the action of crystalline bodies on light had been treated, and particularly the phenomena connected with polarized light. He had taken on a former occasion two plates of tourmaline, and placing them between two Nicols prisms, he had sent a beam through them on to the screen. By introducing a piece of selenite between those two crossed pieces of tourmaline the dark part, where the vibrations had quenched the rays of light by interference, had become luminous. He now repeated this experiment, and showed that by holding the selenite at a different angle, the dark part remained dark. This revealed a certain state of things in the selenite. The light was constrained to follow two directions, one of them parallel to the axis of the tourmaline, and the other parallel to the other axis. When this was the case, the plate could exercise no action upon the light, but, by turning it so that its direction of vibration was oblique to the axis, the light was partially restored. Now, the reason of this was as follows: The Nicol's prism which received the light from the electric lantern, and sent it through the selenite, was called the polarizer, and the other prism which received the light from the selenite was called the analyzer. When the light emerged from the first prism, it was polarized, and its vibrations were horizontal. The selenite resolved it into two ethers, vibrating at right angles to each other, one of them slower than the other, and this made interference possible. But, so long as they continued to be at right angles, the vibrations could not quench each other, no matter what the retardation of one might be. And now here came in the province of the second Nicol's prism, the analyzer, which recompounded the two vibrations as they emerged from the selenite, reducing them to a single plane; and, according to the different lengths of the waves of light, different colors were produced by the film of selenite. He exemplified this by placing between the two prisms a coarse film of selenite perpendicularly; the spectrum on the screen was hardly perceptible; turning it at right angles, it at once displayed superb colors, and by rotating the second Nicols prism 90 degrees, a beautiful play of colors was produced. He demonstrated that the interference which quenched the long waves would not quench the short ones, and *vice versa*, by inserting a wedged-shaped piece of glass which, seen through monochromatic light produced by a red glass plate, showed recurrent bands of red light and darkness. He still further exemplified this by a circle of selenite, which showed a spectrum on the screen of large rings of red light divided by broad bands of darkness. Substituting a blue glass plate the circles were very much smaller, and by using a colorless plate, iris-hued circles were produced.

He then proceeded to demonstrate that very beautiful chromatic effects could be produced by tension upon non-crystalline bodies, pressure supplying them temporarily with a double refracting structure. To prove this, he took a rectangular slip of glass, about eight feet in length, and holding it in the centre he rubbed one end with a wet cloth, producing the well-known sound of musical glasses. This was produced by musical vibrations, which alternately lengthened and contracted at both ends, meeting in opposition at the centre, which was, therefore, in a state of alternate strain and compression. He now fixed the slip of glass in a vise between the Nicols prisms, but no light appeared upon the screen. As soon, however, as one end had been wetted and the musical sound had been produced, the spectrum of light appeared in flashes, which increased in rapidity with the rubbing. This was very loudly applauded. He then took a small square of glass fixed in a vice, and screwed it up, producing on the screen a speck of light at each pole, which increased by degrees until the whole square was lighted. Then, by more pressure, circles of color became visible at the poles, which swelled out until they met in the centre, and flashed into a prism of color, with dark bands showing the neutral axes. After this, he demonstrated that as heat produced dilation and cold contraction, the same phenomena could be produced by heating common window-glass at the flame of a spirit-lamp. He then took up the subject of circular polarization, showing the curious action of certain crystals of quartz, and illustrating it by a pendulum, which, swinging backward and forward, was compelled to rotate in an elliptic form if it received an impetus at right angles at either end of its swing. These gross mechanical vibrations were exactly the same as the vibrations of light. A piece of quartz cut from the crystal perpendicular to its axis had the power of twisting the plane of vibration of a ray of polarized light to an extent according to its thickness, thus producing splendid colors when white light was used. Some specimens required the analyzer to be turned from right to left, others from left to right. In his illustration he employed a circle, half of which was of one and half of the other, and by rotating the analyzer he produced wonderful variations of complementary, being enabled also to prove that blue and yellow make white light by using an aperture, and enlarging it until the two disks impinged on each other, the superposed spindle being white. He wound up the lecture by a brilliant illustration of Faraday's magnetization of light. When he had finished he remarked that the Presbyterians had been saying some very hard, and, as he believed, unwarranted things of him; but he was more than consoled by the audience with which he had been honored on such a terrible night. He did not propose to notice their attacks in any way, being resolved to act according to the precepts of an old book which he greatly revered, "not to render railing for railing, but contrariwise, blessing." This little speech was greeted with a clapping of hands that lasted for ten minutes, and had a vehemence which seemed quite to thrill the lecturer, for his face flushed proudly and his eye gleamed, and then, as he made his farewell bow, his face smiled all over, as if the inner man was exceedingly comforted. The audience was singularly brilliant in its character, for the most illustrious men of the City had taken that special night to attend to show the Professor how high a place he held in their estimation.

The Vote for Electors in this State—Curiosities of the Canvass.

From the Albany Express, Dec. 23.

The Republican Presidential Elector who received the most votes is Mr. Spencer Sanford, of the Nineteenth District, composed of the counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, Schenectady, and Saratoga. His vote is 440,759—only 14 above the average. Mr. Frederick Douglass was the lowest candidate upon our side, his vote being some 1,800 less than that for the other Republican candidates. Still, inasmuch as it is 51,614 greater than that for Judge Parker, the highest candidate upon the Democratic side, we do not see that Mr. Douglass has any special cause for complaint. The vote shows, however, that there is still a slight tinge of prejudice against elevating the colored citizen to office, no matter what may be his qualifications.

The carelessness with which some people prepare their ballots is shown by the fact that votes are returned for the office of Governor, not only for John A. Dix and Francis Kernan, but for J. A. Dix, John Dix, J. Dix, Gen. Dix, Dix, G. Dix, John E. Dix, G. A. Dix, G. S. Dix, A. Dix, John H. Dix, John A. Dixs, John A. Dick, Gen. Dick, Francis C. Kernan, F. Kernan, Kernan, Frank Kernan, Francis Ker, Kernan, F. C. Kernan, F. Kernan, James Kearnan, J. C. Kernan, Francis Kerny, F. Karny, Kerny, and Francis Curnin.

And, besides Messrs. Dix and Kernan, quite a number of other distinguished citizens received votes for the office of Governor. Ulysses S. Grant, for instance, received one vote, while Horace Greeley received just double that number. Gen. George B. McClellan, Horatio Seymour, Victoria Woodhull, Fenton, John T. Hoffman, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Deborah Brewster, and other well-known citizens all received ballots, which are duly returned by the Board of State Canvassers. Mrs. Woodhull also received one vote for Lieutenant-Governor, which goes to show that her popularity must be upon the increase. Several hundred votes are also returned as "blank," "scattering," or "defective," which proved that several hundred voters either cared nothing at all about the election, or else that they were much more careless than they ought to have been. The official canvass furnishes an array of interesting figures, and those who care to look over political statistics would do well to preserve a copy of it for future reference.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—1 A. M.—An area of low barometer has moved north-eastward from Florida along the coast to that of New-England, accompanied by brisk and high north-easterly winds; the pressure has rapidly increased over the north-west upper lake region, and southward to the Western Gulf, with northerly to westerly winds, and clear and clearing weather. Northerly and north-westerly winds, cloudy weather and snow continue over New-England and the Middle States.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, northerly to westerly winds, diminishing in force, with clear and cold clearing weather, and rising barometer; for the Southern States northerly to westerly winds, increasing pressure, and generally clear and cold weather; from Missouri and Ohio to the upper lake region, northerly to westerly winds, low temperature, and generally clear weather; from Kansas to Minnesota and Dakota, diminishing pressure and southerly winds. Midnight telegraphic reports from the South Atlantic and Gulf States are partly missing. Cautionary signals continue at New-York, New-London, Boston, and Portland, Me.

The Signal Office, at 4:35 P. M. yesterday, reported it snowing at the following places: Boston, Buffalo, Burlington, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Kingston, Montreal, Mount Washington, Nashville, New London, New-York, Oswego, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Port Dover, Portland, Rochester, and Saginaw.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature, yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 11°; 6 A. M., 8°; 9 A. M., 8½°; 12 M., 11½°; 3 P. M., 13½°; 6 P. M., 10°; 9 P. M., 9½°; 12 P. M., 9°. Average temperature yesterday, 10½°.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Two or three new cases of small-pox have appeared in Eastport, Me.

Judge C. A. Lane, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., died suddenly in Scranton, Penn., yesterday.

Engineer David M. Greene is preparing a report on the subject of steam trials on canals.

Daniel Dorman, an old man, while intoxicated, froze to death in Binghamton, N. Y., on Wednesday night.

Mrs. Chanfrau, the actress, will be compelled to return East from Salt Lake City, because of serious illness.

An unknown man was killed five miles above Fonda, N. Y., on Wednesday, by being struck by a train of cars.

The steamer Helen Getty was burned to the water's edge, on Wednesday, while lying at her wharf at Millville, N. J.

The annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Ohio, will convene at Dayton, Jan. 22, 1873.

Three dwelling-houses on George-street, Green Island, near Troy, N. Y., were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is $12,000.

The President closed his office in Washington, at noon, yesterday, and it will not be open for business visits until the 2d of January.

The Memphis (Tenn.) Bank, J. J. Murphy President, suspended this morning. The liabilities are $40,000; the assets are as yet unknown.

Five negro women were shot during the Christmas festivities in Memphis—two fatally, by their husbands, and the others by colored admirers.

A barn and twenty horses and sleighs, belonging to a dancing party at Lottsville, Warren County, Penn., were burned up on Christmas night. The loss is total.

The nomination of Hon. William Wirt Virgin, as Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, was unanimously confirmed yesterday by the Governor and Council.

It was announced yesterday, in Baltimore, that Joe Jefferson will make a reappearance on the stage, at Ford's Opera-house, in that city, during New-Year's week, his health being regarded as permanently restored.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday: Currency, $4,820,237 44; coin, $71,708,295 08; coin certificates, $20,936,000; special deposit of United States notes, $28,385,000.

The Post-office Department has been notified by the New-York Postmaster that the mail for Europe per steam-ship Adriatic, sailing next Saturday, will close in this City this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Frank Dickinson, a brakeman on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, had both his legs and one arm cut off by a train at Sidney Plains on Monday, and died on Tuesday afternoon.

A colored man, giving his name as Joseph Mumford, was arrested in Albany, N. Y., yesterday, for burglary in Pittsfield, Mass., on Tuesday evening, and stealing a quantity of jewelry and watches.

Miss Martha Baker, who was fatally burned on Tuesday, in Richmond, Va., by her clothes taking fire, died on Wednesday night. She was about twenty years of age and was to have been married in a short time.

Honor to Prof. Morse's Memory.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26.—The following dispatch was received to-night:

CITY OF MEXICO, Saturday, Dec. 21—8 P. M.
To the Associated Press of New-York, and the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.:

At this this moment the Mexican Society of Geography and Statistics, the first scientific body of the country, His Excellency, the President of the Republic, being present, holds a solemn session in honor of the illustrious Prof. Samuel Morse, taking the occasion of the opening of its new hall of meeting for that purpose. The President, Vice-President, Secretaries, and Treasurer of the Society, and a number of members contributed homages of admiration for the eminent savant of the United States of America.

(Signed) BLAS BALCAREL,
Minister de Fomento, President.
IGNACIO RAMIREZ,
Vice-President.
IGNACIO M. ALTAMIRANO,
First Secretary.
ANTONIA GARCIA Y CUBAS,
Second Secretary.
ENFERNIO MENDOZA,
Third Secretary.
FRANCO SOSA,
Fourth Secretary.

The Buffalo Water-Works—Apprehension of Fire During the Scarcity of Water.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 26.—The derangement of the Water-works here is causing great anxiety among the citizens. The real cause of the trouble has not been ascertained. The theory of low water in the river is not believed by many. Some think the mouth of the tunnel is choked with ice. The citizens in various localities have organized into patrol companies, as a preventive against fire to-night. The *Commercial* and *Courier* printing offices were obliged to draw water from the creek to get off their papers. All places of business requiring steam, and which are supplied by the city water-works, have stopped, causing a loss to thousands of operatives. The water-wheels of the mills at Black Rock are several feet out of water.

Arrest of Buffalo Bill and Ned Buntline.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 26.—Ned Buntline, who, with Buffalo Bill and Texas Jack, have been playing a sensational drama at the Grand Opera-house here, were arrested today on warrants issued at the instance of Prosecuting-Attorney Normille, for alleged complicity in the riot which occurred in the southern part of the city in 1852. After examination, Ned Buntline was released in $500 bail on each of two indictments found against him twenty years ago. The proceedings are regarded as a farce.

Resumption of Business by a Boston Insurance Company.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 26.—The stockholders of the Faneuil Hall Insurance Company have voted unanimously to pay up assessments and make the capital of the Company $500,000, as required by their charter, and continue business. This is the only company, out of the twenty-seven Boston insurance offices enjoined by the Supreme Court in consequence of losses by the fire, which resumes business under its old charter.

Capt. J. B. Irvine, of the Twenty-Second Infantry, Wounded by an Indian.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—A dispatch received at the War Department reports that Capt. J. B. Irvine, of the Twenty-second Infantry, was surprised and severely wounded by a shot from an Indian, three miles from Fort Sully, on the 9th inst. The Indian is said to be the same one who stabbed and killed a soldier at the Cheyenne Agency last June. Efforts are making to arrest the Indian, who is still at large.

ANOTHER CHAPTER.

Fall of a Church Floor During a Festival.

Three Hundred Persons Precipitated into a Cellar—Fourteen Killed and Forty to Fifty Wounded—Collapse of Two Roofs Under the Snow.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Dec. 26.—Last evening the Sabbath-school attached to the Baptist Church at Newberry, in the Seventh Ward of this city, assembled to participate in the ceremonies of Christmas night. Some 300 men, women, and children were present. The ceremonies of the occasion had been inaugurated, and Mr. Kinsloe, of this city, proceeded to address the children, when a peculiar shake and quivering of timbers was felt, and denoted a sudden downfall of the building. No sooner had the impression taken firm hold upon those present than the floor gave way, precipitating the whole assemblage into the cellar below.

The church was constructed with an upper audience room, and it was in this that the congregation had assembled. The interior dimensions of the floor are twenty-six feet in width and forty feet in length. There was a centre girth, with joists thickly placed on each side, and through the centre from above were two bolts connecting with this main girth. Evidently the weight of those assembled sprung the truss bearers, and the supports slipping out of their place, caused the terrible catastrophe. This is evident from the fact that the timbers were not broken. The gas-pipe, two inches in diameter, which was beneath the centre girth, was bent double by the immense weight.

When the crash came, there went up a heart-rending cry from the congregation. Children wildly shrieked for their parents, and the groans of the wounded and dying filled the air. To add to the horror the oil-lamps of the edifice ignited, and bid fair to destroy all in a general conflagration. Those outside worked with a will, and used every possible effort to rescue the living. The church was now on fire, but, providentially, the flames could be reached, and were speedily extinguished.

Before the floor fell many of those within were able to reach the windows, and leaped to the ground, a distance of fifteen feet. In the panic several were wounded by being run over.

At 11 o'clock P. M. the dead bodies were removed. The following is a list of the killed:

John Richie.
Boyd Mehaffy.
Mrs. Duncan Campbell and two children.
A child of C. V. S. McGinnis.
Miss Sadie Moffitt.
Miss Mary Fisher.
Miss Lizzie Boskins.
Miss Grace Seaman.
Miss Tillie.
A boy named Sherman.
A child of John Bubb.
Mrs. John Wilkinson.

There were some forty or fifty wounded, among whom were the following:

Mrs. Thomas Ames, badly bruised.
Miss Sechinst, slightly burned.
Mrs. Moffitt, badly bruised.
Miss Fessler, leg broken.
Daniel Newcomer, leg broken.
Mrs. Abraham Berry, leg broken.
Robert Moffitt, slightly bruised.
Howard Reeder, jaw fractured.
Lewis Reeder, badly bruised.
Mrs. Jonathan Fisher, leg broken.
Miss Barkins, arm broken.
Mrs. E. B. Campbell, badly injured.
John Antes, head cut.
Miss Thomas, limb broken.
Miss Toner, limb broken.
Andrew Mentzler, ribs broken.
Sadie Ramsey, ankle sprained.
Gertie Ramsey, wounded.
Second daughter of Jas. Toner, ankle sprained.
James McFleschier, badly bruised, and the scalp torn loose.
George Spook, bruised.
Carrie Bushby and Mr. and Mrs. McMinn, badly bruised.

Alice Newcomer, Emma Brown, Lewis Hartman, Wm. Houck, Miss R. Jacoby, Miss Annie Shaw, Alice McBride and father, Sarah Waltz, Amanda Waltz, and William Waltz were injured.

Lewis Cupp had his nose broken in four places, and others were more or less injured, among whom are Jackson Newcomer, Lottie Adams, Edward and Jennie Kinley, Lizzie Flexir, Geo. Boskins, Wm. Hellumworthy, J. N. C. Connelly, and a child of Mr. Berry, and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. G. Kinsloe.

Some of the injured will probably die. It is impossible to give the names of any more of the wounded at this time, as many of them were immediately removed to their houses in different parts of the city.

FALLEN ROOFS.

Snow Accumulations Crush in Two Buildings in Philadelphia—Several Workmen Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—About 11 o'clock this morning 400 feet of the roof of Whitney's foundry, on Seventeenth and Willow streets, fell under the immense weight of snow. Work was going on as usual, and it was thought a number of the workmen were buried in the ruins. Michael Collins and Gilbert Kelly were rescued with flesh wounds caused by the falling bricks. It was ascertained afterward that no workmen were buried in the ruins, except the two before mentioned as rescued. Ordinarily from one to two hundred are employed in the building that fell, but at the time of the accident they were fortunately engaged in other buildings.

Another accident similar to the above occurred this afternoon. The roof of Winche's Spike Mills, corner of Canal and Poland streets, fell by the weight of snow, injuring the following persons: John Dougherty, back broken; Chas. Tilton, cut in the head; Andrew McGovern, head and shoulders injured; Alexander Kinney, arm and shoulders sprained; John Kelly, face and head badly burned; Charles Coleman, arm sprained. The roof took fire from the furnace, but it was soon extinguished.

AVALANCHE IN UTAH.

Several Teams and Teamsters Buried Alive.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Dec. 26.—The weather at Salt Lake has been mild and rainy for three days, with heavy snows in the mountains. At Little Cottonwood, near Central City, a terrible snow-slide occurred today, from six to eight feet of snow having fallen in the last two days. At about 2½ o'clock this afternoon, an avalanche 600 feet wide and twelve feet deep came down, crossing the stage road, carrying away from eight to ten teams and teamsters, and taking them 1,500 feet across Cottonwood Creek. Three of the teamsters have been shoveled out alive, but badly bruised; four more, known to be buried, were not rescued, and it is thought impossible to find them before Spring, although from one to two hundred men are at work shoveling. All the teams in the line of the avalanche were swept away. The names of the men have not yet been ascertained. Eight mules were dug out—some dead, some with legs broken, and others severely bruised. Several were afterward shot. There have been no delays on the Pacific Road as yet.

The Lakes More Perilous Than the Sea.

From the Buffalo Express, Dec. 23.

The disasters to the commerce of the lakes are far greater than most people have any knowledge of. Insurance companies have occasion to know something of the misfortunes that attend lake navigation, but the general public will be surprised to learn that there have been nearly 900 disasters during the past season. These have involved the loss of millions of dollars, and the sacrifice of nearly 200 lives. The exact number thus far reported is 189. Of these, 113 were lost with the vessels upon which they were employed. The remainder fell overboard, were washed off by heavy seas running over the decks, or met with other mishaps. Large as this number may seem to be, it is yet sixty-one less than the reported loss of last year.

These figures would seem to indicate that the lake traffic is more hazardous than that of the ocean. Indeed, we believe it is generally conceded that there is greater danger from storms upon the lakes than on the ocean. The smaller surface of the lakes increases the danger in a storm, on account of the more furious and unsteady character of the waves, as well as the proximity of shores on every hand. An experienced mariner always wants plenty of sea-room in a storm. It is then that he gives the coast a wide berth. This cannot always be done by the lake mariner.

The heavy losses of this and past years are an appeal for a more perfect system of the Signal Service reports. The warnings already set up by this service have been of incalculable benefit, but they need to be increased and improved, so that the risks which are now incurred may in a large measure be avoided. This can be done, and Gen. Myers, Chief of the Department, is doing all in his power to accomplish it. The saving in life and property this year over that of the year previous is partially owing to the warnings which the Department have given by their signals. When Gen. Myers shall have perfected his system, and his signals and warnings are more generally heeded by Captains and ship-owners, we may look for a largely reduced annual destruction of life and property on the lakes.

NOTES TO THE EDITOR.

Is this Plagiarism?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I always like to read the writings of Charles Reade, and I was interested in the first chapters of his "Wandering Heir," published in *Harpers' Weekly* last week. But I have found some curious coincidences in it. Mr. Reade having said to his readers:

> "To give the reader some idea of the house he was going to, I will sketch the domestic performances from 9 o'clock on the previous evening."

He sets his company down to cards, and then he proceeds:

> Mistress Anne Gregory held bad cards; she had to pawn ring after ring—for these ladies, being well acquainted with each other, never played on parole—and she kept bemoaning her bad luck. "Betty, I knew how 'twould be. The parson called today. This odious chair, why will you stick me in it? Stand farther, girl. I always lose when you look on." Mrs. Betty tossed her head, and went behind another lady. Miss Gregory still lost, and had to pawn her snuff-box to Lady Dace. She consoled herself by an insinuation: "My lady, you touched your wedding-ring. That was a sign to your partner here."
>
> "Nay, Madam, 'twas but a sign my finger itched. But, if you go to that, you spoke a word began with H. Then she knew you had the king of hearts."
>
> "That is like Miss here," said another matron: "she rubs her chair when she hath matadore in hand."
>
> "Set a thief to catch a thief, Madam," was Miss's ingenious and polished reply.
>
> "Heyday!" cries one. "Here's spadillo got a mark on the back: a child might know it in the dark. Mistress Pigot, I wish you'd be pleased to pare your nails."
>
> In short, they said things to each other all night, the slightest of which, among men, would have filled Phenix Park next morning with drawn swords; but it went for little here; they were all cheats, and knew it, and knew the others knew it; and didn't care.
>
> It was 4 o'clock before they broke up, huddled on their cloaks and hoods, and their chairs took them home with cold feet and aching heads.

Now, Mr. Editor, let me quote for you a few lines from *Swift's Journal of a Modern Lady.* Swift had also set his lady down to cards, and she says:

"This morning, when the parson came,
I said I should not win a game.
This odious chair, how came I stuck in't?
I think I never had good luck in't.
I'm so uneasy in my stays:
Your fan a moment, if you please.
Stand farther, girl, or get you gone;
I always lose when you look on."

* * * * *

"I saw you touch your wedding-ring
Before my lady called a king;
You spoke a word began with H,
And I know whom you mean to teach,
Because you held the king of hearts.
Fie, Madame, leave these little arts."
"That's not so bad as one that rubs
Her chair to call the king of clubs,
And makes her partner understand
A matadore is in her hand."
"And truly, madam, I know when,
Instead of five, you scored me ten.
Spadillo here has got a mark;
A child may know it in the dark.
I guessed the hand: It seldom fails.
I wish some folks would pare their nails."

* * * * *

At last they hear the watchman knock:
"A frosty morn—past four o'clock."
The chairmen are not to be found,—
"Come, let us play the other round."
Now all in haste they huddle on
Their hoods, their cloaks and get them gone.

Mr. Reade proceeds with his description:

> At twelve next day Miss Gregory was prematurely disturbed by her lap-dog, barking, like a demon, for his breakfast. She stretched, gaped, ungiued her eyes, and rang for Betty. No answer. She rang again, and beat the wall viciously with her slipper. Betty came in yawning.
>
> "Here, child. Let in some light. Nay, not so much: wouldst blind me? I'm dead of the vapors. Get me a dram of citron-water. So. Now bring me a looking-glass. I will lie abed. Alack! I look frightfully today. If ever I touch a card again! Didst ever see such luck as mine? Four matadores, and lose codille!"

Now let us read Swift:

The modern dame is waked at noon
(Some authors say not quite so soon)
Because, though sore against her will,
She sat all night up at quadrille.
She stretches, gapes, unglues her eyes,
And asks if it be time to rise;
Of headache and the spleen complains;
And then to cool her heated brains,
Her night-gown and her slippers brought her,
Takes a large dram of citron-water.
Then to her glass, and "Betty, pray
Don't I look frightfully today?
But was it not confounded hard?
Well, if I ever touch a card.
Four matadores, and lose codille."

Again Mr. Reade:

> Miss Gregory was at her glass when Betty returned with the tea. "Madam," said she, with a sly sneer, "the goldsmith waits below, to know if you'll redeem the silver cup."
>
> "There, give him that for interest."
>
> "And my Lady Dace has sent her maid."
>
> "That is for her winnings. Never was such a dun. Here, take these ten pistoles my Lord left for the wine-merchant. They are all light, thank Heaven."

Now Swift:

"Madam! the goldsmith waits below;
He says his business is to know
If you'll redeem the silver cup
He keeps in pawn!" "First, show him up."
"Your dressing-plate he'll be content
To take, for interest, cent per cent.;
And, Madam, there's my Lady Spade,
Has sent this letter by her maid."

"Well, I remember what she won,
And has she sent so soon to dun!
Here, carry down these ten pistoles
My husband left to pay for coals;
I thank my stars they all are light."

Once more, Mr. Reade:

> So the toilet was not complete at four, when a footman knocked at the door with, "Madam, dinner stays."
>
> "Then the cook must keep it back. I never can have time to dress; and I am sure no living woman takes less."

And again Swift:

And Madam almost dressed by four.
The footman, in his usual phrase,
Comes up with, "Madam, dinner stays."
She answers, in her usual style,
"The cook must keep it back a while.
I never can have time to dress;
No woman breathing takes up less."

Don't you think it would have been more accurate, Mr. Editor, if Mr. Reade had said, "Dean Swift and I will sketch the domestic performances?" Yours, &c., R. D. B.

Specie Payments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is good to see your own and your correspondents' vigorous pens speaking out on this subject. All honest men are interested in it now. Until the problem is solved, the Erie-Goulds will have full swing, and push on toward the great commercial crash which they have probably already made inevitable.

If, however, I know what's the matter, "Thaddeus Thinker's" remedy is good for nothing. Horace Claflin and Alexander Stewart are not afraid of conspirators in their business. Why not? Because they are free to do it in their own fashion, without other limitation.

Banking must be just as free. Nothing but free things will prosper in this country in the long run. If you and I want to borrow money at a low rate of interest and lend it at a profit: if we have friends and neighbors who want to trust us with their money for such purpose, why shouldn't we be as free to do that business as Messrs. Stewart and Claflin are to deal in dry goods for the same purpose?

If we want to issue bank notes, and will agree to redeem on demand, in legal tender, all we issue, and being required to deposit with Government absolute security for keeping our engagements in this particular, why shouldn't we issue as many as we can make profitable? The public is safe. We have our own capital to protect, and nothing to gain by excessive issues, and we shall issue most when most is needed. Where would the lockers-up of all the money go under such a system? Who could measure it? What danger is there that Mr. Stewart will buy all the dry goods? or Mr. Low all the tea? Let Congress make a law that but a certain number of cases of dry goods and a certain number of chests of tea shall be imported in any one year, and then look out!

If paper currency should be abolished, who would talk of limiting the coin in circulation? No more need we limit a properly-secured and redeemable paper circulation. Our present system suits Mr. Gould and his party exactly. They know the currency and the bank reserves to a dollar, and are at present strong enough to gobble up all the money for Erie earthquakes and North-west corners at their pleasure. It cannot be so forever. C.

Still at the Old Game.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The exposures you have made in your valuable paper, during the last eighteen months, of the rascality of those in high places in our midst, well deserves the thanks of all the lovers of law and order in this community, and throughout the nation. But strange to say that, after all the exposures you have made, the iniquity is still going on in some form or other. In exposing the great wrongs that have been done to the tax and assessment payers, you have shown who the parties are that have stolen their money, yet it brings no restitution.

The fraud is legalized, and their property incumbered by an assessment, three or four times the amount that it ought to be, and often when no benefit can possibly arise. In fact, sometimes a heavy assessment is levied on property that is actually injured by the so-called improvement, and sometimes it is so quietly done that the assessment-payers know nothing about it till they see the word "arrears" written in their tax bills.

There is a little job of that kind being "cooked up" at the present time, and well worthy of your attention. It is called the widening of One Hundred and Tenth-street, west of Eighth-avenue. One Hundred and Tenth-street is to be widened ten feet on each side, commencing 250 feet west of Eighth-avenue, and extending to the drive; and here it is safe to say that not one in ten of the parties assessed ever saw the advertisement.

The whole cost of the job foots up to $152,788, and the modest sum of $25,000 is charged for costs. $6,500 is charged to the City, and to raise the balance they have assessed all the lots between One Hundred and Fourth-street and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, and Eighth-avenue and the drive. The whole thing is such a glaring fraud that it ought to be looked into, and exposed at once, for in a few days it may be confirmed, and become a lien on unbenefited property.

Who the Commissioners are, I know not, but I understand their books are at Mr. Purser's office, No. 82 Nassau-street, which I hope you will find time to ventilate. S. G. W.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1872.

AMUSEMENTS.

Announcements and Notes.

"Money" is to be represented this evening at the Union-square Theatre....At Steinway Hall, Mr. W. H. Pope will offer the entertainment of recitations and musical performances, which he has been requested to give by many well-known citizens....The sale of seats for the concerts to enlist the labors of Messrs. Rubinstein and Wieniawski, and of Mr. Thomas' orchestra, next week, will be commenced this morning at Steinway Hall....At Association Hall, Mr. J. E. Murdock is, this evening, to recite under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Gov. Hoffman.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 26.—A very large number of the leading private citizens of both political parties, together with the State, city and county officials, Judges of the Appeals, and other Courts, and citizens of the neighboring cities, met Gov. Hoffman, at the residence of Hon. Wm. Cassidy, of the *Argus*, on Hawk-street, this evening, and spent several hours in social conversation, having made this the occasion of bidding adieu to the Governor, who will, in a few days, sail for Europe with his family.

Personal.

Lieut.-Gov. W. H. Gleason, of Florida; Hon. L. P. Poland, member of Congress, of Vermont, and H. W. Dennison, American Consul at Yokohama, Japan, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Homer A. Nelson, of Poughkeepsie; Henry T. Blow, of St. Louis, and G. O. Mordecal, of California, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

The Babcock Engine in the Kansas City Fire Department.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 2, 1872.
F. W. Farwell, Secretary Babcock Fire Extinguisher Company:

Thinking that you would be pleased to know of the success attending the *Babcock*, I take the liberty of addressing you. Since her début as an active part of our Department, our steamers *have never taken water.* At the first fire after being equipped we run three blocks and had a stream on in *two minutes* from the alarm, and at the arrival of the steamers had the fire out. The building was insured for $1,000, and the owner received *twenty dollars* for his loss. I mention this instance as demonstrating the advantage of quick work, and predict that during the remainder of Winter, upon prompt alarms, we will give them *a dark fire* eight times out of ten. Very respectfully,
RILEY J. BLISS, Engineer No. 4.

ROEBUCK'S "WEATHER STRIPS" sure pop on cold wind and snow-drifts through your doors and windows.
S. ROEBUCK & CO.,
No. 58 Fulton-street, near Cliff.
—*Advertisement.* Same office for ten years.

Half Horse and Half Man.

Rheumatism, Swellings, Lameness, and any kind of flesh, bone, or muscle ailment upon man or beast, is cured by CENTAUR LINIMENT, the most wonderful discovery of ancient or modern times.—*Advertisement.*

Refractory Hair

BURNETT'S COCOAINE SUBDUES.—*Advertisement.*

A Piano must have surprising merits when the world of art and fashion stamps it with the seal of approval. "THE KNABE" is thus honored, and is sold by J. BAUER & CO., No. 650 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Extra Dry Cabinet
OF
MOET & CHANDON,
AT
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT,
Chambers-st. and Broadway, and 42d-st.

Extract Cashmere Bouquet.
For the handkerchief.
CASHMERE BOUQUET TOILET SOAP,
MADE BY COLGATE & CO.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Gentlemen, Protect Your Heads, Your ears, your hands, with fur caps, fur mufflers, fur gloves, from the unrivaled stock of gentlemen's furs at ESPENSCHEID'S, No. 118 Nassau-st.

The Side-wheel Steamer Cambridge leaves Pier 27 North River, New-York, at 4 o'clock P. M., for Providence, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Wedding and Ball Cards.—Latest Paris styles. Elegant boxes Note Paper.
EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

DIED.

DE WITT—BEACH.—At Montville, N. J., Dec. 25, 1872, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. W. H. Magie, assisted by Rev. L. H. Van Doren, ARCHIBALD MCI. DE WITT, of Pittston, Penn., to NETTIE, daughter of the late Henry Beach. No cards.

HAVENS—OLIVER.—In this City, on Dec. 11, 1872, by Rev. A. D. Vail, JAMES H. HAVENS, JR., to MARY C. OLIVER.

MYRICK—BECKWITH.—On Tuesday, Dec. 24, by Rev. J. H. Pullman, F. B. MYRICK to SADIE BECKWITH, all of this City.

WILLIAMS—GANDY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 24, by Rev. Dr. Swope, WILLIAM BISLAND WILLIAMS to MARY MILDRED, daughter of the late John Gandy and grand-daughter of Coleman Williams.

DIED.

BRINCKERHOFF.—Dec. 25, MARY GERTRUDE BRINCKERHOFF.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 27th inst., at 1 P. M., at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner Lafayette-place and 4th-st., without further notice.

COLTON.—On Christmas Day, JENNIE HOBART, only daughter of G. Woolworth Colton, aged 12 years.

DE MOTT.—On Wednesday, Dec. 25, after a short illness, MORTIMER DE MOTT, in the 61st year of his age.

Services at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st., on Saturday, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the deceased, also those of his son-in-law, James H. Briggs, are invited to attend without further notice.

GREENLEAF.—On the 26th inst., ALFRED GREENLEAF, in the 69th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 363 Washington-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 1 P. M.

HORTON.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 24, HARRIET M., wife of Edmund B. Horton, Jr., of Whitestone, Long Island, and daughter of Charles W. Moores.

Funeral services Friday afternoon, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, Avenue A, between 119th and 120th sts. The remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., on Saturday.

KNAPP.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 24, CAROLINE E., wife of Stephen H. Knapp.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, Friday, Dec. 27, at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 118 1st-st. The members of Constitution Lodge No. 241 F. and A. M., Howard Lodge No. 60, I. O. of O. F. and Palestine Encampment No. 6 I. O. of O. F., are also invited to attend.

KURTZ.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 25, BISMARCK KURTZ, youngest son of William and Clothilde Kurtz, aged 2 years and 3 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 323 East 17th-st.

LEGER.—On Friday evening, 20th inst., HENRY LEGER, of No. 32 Broadway, native of France, aged 59 years.

Funeral services at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d-st., near 6th-av., on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Friends are respectfully invited.

MOORE.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 24, LAWRENCE L. MOORE, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 345 5th-av., at 9 o'clock, Saturday morning, Dec. 28, and thence to St. Paul's Church, Rahway, N. J., at 1½ P. M. Train leaves foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. at 12 noon. Return every hour.

RUSHER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 24, GEORGE RUSHER, (or Durrie Rusher, New-York,) in his 31st year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 252 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SEAMAN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 24, SILAS C., son of the late Dr. Z. W. Seaman, in the 29th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, corner of Bowne-av. and Amity-st., Flushing, Long Island, on Friday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Sir Knights of Morton Commandery No. 4, Companions of Pentalpha Chapter No. 206, and brethren of Cornucopia Lodge No. 563, are respectfully invited to attend. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock M.

VALENTINE.—Suddenly, at Glen Cove, Long Island, on Fifth day morning, 12th month, 26th, ELLWOOD VALENTINE, Secretary of the Glen Cove Mutual Insurance Company, aged 76 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from Friends' Meeting-house, at Matinecock, Long Island, on First day, 29th inst., at 11½ o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Locust Valley Station on arrival of train leaving Hunter's Point at 9 o'clock A. M.

YATES.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 24th inst., JAMES G., youngest son of Hannah and the late Thomas Yates, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at No. 119 Henry-st., on Friday, 27th inst., at 3½ P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM H. LEE,
No. 277 Canal-st., one door from Broadway.
No. 199 Fulton-st., four doors from Church-st.

LADIES' WRITING DESKS, WORK TABLES, FLOWER STANDS, GILT TABLES, &C.
Also, GENTLEMEN'S EASY CHAIRS AND SHAVING STANDS.
A NEW STOCK OF PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND DINING FURNITURE,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
ON ACCOUNT OF REDUCING STOCK.

CHAMPAGNES.—THE WELL-ESTEEMED qualities.
SHERRIES, pale, gold, brown, dry, fruity, &c.
CLARETS, good table wines, and wines of grand vintages.
CORDIALS, Dutch, from the oldest and only highly reputed house in Amsterdam.
LIQUORS—Cognacs, Rums, Scotch Whiskies, &c.
STILTON CHEESE, in tins and bladders.
FRENCH PEAS, beautiful natural green, delicious, haricot verte, champignons, &c.
EUROPEAN FRUITS—Apricots, Cherries, assorted, &c.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
Union-square.

A CLERGYMAN CURED OF CONSUMPTION BY SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

BOSTON, Mass.

Dr. J. H. Schenck:

DEAR SIR: I feel it my duty, for the sake of the sick and suffering humanity, to relate to you the following facts: Last May I was attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs and bled profusely; and, not finding the proper remedy, still again I bled in one month after, and became weaker than before. Then I fully comprehended the danger, and cast about me for an ægis from the impending doom.

Naturally sceptical, and fearful of being duped, having an inveterate abhorrence of empirics, I was slow to trust; and with regard to your medicines I was obstinate even to a fault. Not until the living witnesses, healed, recovered, with full breathing power, stood before me would I be persuaded. Not until the efficacious balm was purchased and brought to my room, and forced upon me, would I try it. Two of my parishioners informed me of their wonderful recovery; one had taken nineteen bottles of the Pulmonic Syrup for the bleeding of the lungs, and was completely cured, and is now doing battle in the service of his country; the other was a person who was on the verge of death for more than a year, bleeding at every little excitement, and despairing of recovery, until she found relief in your Syrup. She came before me apparently in the very bloom of health, with brilliant, florid countenance and portly bearing. The last person I should have suspected of having ever been under the pale sheet of New England's fell destroyer—Consumption.

She looked to you as the mighty deliverer from its scourge, and to your Syrup as a panacea from the complaint. She was a member of my church, and felt an interest for my recovery; and, though sanguine, and even enthusiastic, as she had a right to be, because she herself had been healed, yet there she stood, the living, visible truth before me. Could I doubt her word? Could I refuse a remedy so mild, so palatable, and yet so efficacious? Not I. Life was too precious, yet too precarious, to delay a moment. I took six bottles of the Syrup, and, recovering rapidly, I went into the country for three months for the benefit of the air. But, alas! the air could not benefit me without the medicine. I went without that, and, after bleeding again, I resolved to come back. I was much fatigued on arriving in Boston, and bled the same night. My case was again critical. Immediately I applied for the Syrup and soon began rapidly to improve and recover what I had lost. I am still under treatment, but have nearly recovered. I never weighed so much as I do now. I never looked so full in the cheek, and, excepting a nervous weakness in the chest and a frequent eructation of wind, I am quite strong. These, however, are receding before the Mandrake Pills and Seaweed Tonic. I have taken them but a few days, but have found great relief. According to present appearances, I shall be able to preach again very soon, and come out of this sickness stronger than I ever was before.

As our callings are similar in striving to relieve the ills of life—you for the body, I for the spirit: you for the sick, and I in preaching to the poor—I feel it my duty to lay before the world my testimony in favor of your Pulmonic Syrup. HENRY MORGAN,
Pastor of the Union Mission and First Independent Methodist Church of Boston.

P. S.—Feb. 8.—Preached this day, for the first time after my illness; feel a little sore at the breast, but nothing more. March 1, preached twice; feel quite strong. March 22, preached three times, and hold meeting every night; therefore, I may be considered a well man. Thanks to the name of Dr. J. H. Schenck. Under God, your medicines have cured me.

In reply to the many inquiring letters sent me from almost every Northern State, I say to one and all, I am the man; and wherein I was sick, I am now healed. I am not the only one relieved in these parts, but several of my acquaintances have been recently benefited. One of my parishioners, after spending a large sum on physicians, and growing in nothing better, but rather worse, applied, as a last resort, for the Syrup.

At first it did not agree with him; it was too sweet, and threw him into violent retching. He then took the Tonic and the Pills to prepare the way for it, and persevered in taking it until now, instead of going to sea, as he contemplated, to save his life, he has gone to work. And many others I might name. I have taken thirty bottles of Syrup and many of the Tonic. The Tonic and Pills, I perceive, are in great demand in Boston. Yours, H. MORGAN.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS. Prepared by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, north east corner 6TH and ARCH STS., PHILADELPHIA.
J. F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place,
New-York. Wholesale Agent.
[To be continued.]

P. S.—Dr. SCHENCK will be professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., on TUESDAY, Dec. 31.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY.
THE RECENT FIRE.

We regret to announce to our subscribers and friends the total destruction of our printing office on Christmas Eve. This event will necessarily cause a postponement in the delivery of our January Reference Book. We have, however, duplicate manuscripts of the entire work in our numerous branches, so that, although the fire is a very great calamity to us, the delay in issuing the Book is the chief feature involved in it. We shall immediately commence the work again, and respectfully ask the indulgence of subscribers under these calamitous circumstances. The preparation of new type, the press-work, composition, and binding, will, with every exertion we can make, occupy time; but we think we may safely promise that the delay will not exceed two months at the utmost; and in the meantime the detailed information on our office records (the information for all the ratings in the Book) is freely at the service of subscribers.
DUN, BARLOW & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

ROBERT H. JOHNSTON,
NO. 64 NASSAU-ST.

FOR SALE—An elegant stock of ENGLISH and AMERICAN BOOKS, suitable for CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR'S, at prices which will defy competition.

Dickens, Thackeray, Cooper, Scott, in cloth and fine binding; Ruskin's Works, the Art Journal complete in twenty-three volumes, Carlyle's Works, Goethe and Schiller's Works. All of these books are the best editions, and at the lowest price.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

500,000 SUBSCRIBERS
WANTED FOR
SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY,
"THE BEST MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD."
The NOVEMBER and DECEMBER Numbers, containing the beginning of
ARTHUR BONNICASTLE,
Dr. HOLLAND'S Great American Serial,
Sent free to all subscribers for 1873.
Price $4 a year; 35 cents a number.
SCRIBNER & CO.,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

THOSE DESIROUS OF OBTAINING A beautiful and appropriate Holiday Gift should send to the MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, No. 129 East 28th-st., for contents table of PLAIN HOME TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, of which E. B. FOOTE, M. D., a successful practitioner of this City, and a plain, outspoken, terse, and independent writer, is the author. This wonderful book is beautifully printed, and bound in one volume of nearly 1,000 octavo pages. It is truly a wonderful book, and should be in every family. Price $3 25: to be had only of agents or the publishers. Agents wanted everywhere. Contents table sent free.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

In consequence of the severe storm, the attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Dec. 26, was very light, and no business was transacted, the sale of house and lot No. 115 East Seventeenth-street and of house and lot No. 207 West Twenty-second-street, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., being adjourned until the 6th of January, while in relation to executor's sale of house and lot on Norfolk-street, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., nothing was done, neither the auctioneer nor the parties interested putting in an appearance.

Today, at the Exchange, under various legal orders, the following real estate will be offered by the auctioneers named: By James M. Miller, at a Supreme Court sale, R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, the four five-story brick tenement-houses and lots known as Nos. 228, 230, 232, and 234 East Seventy-fifth-street south side, 200 feet west of Second-avenue, lots in size each 20 by 102.2. Also, at an executor's sale, the three-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 246 East Fortieth-street, south side, 119 feet west of Second-avenue, lot 14 by 98.9. Also, at a Supreme Court sale, George L. Ingraham, Esq., referee, one lot, 31 by 58, with buildings thereon, located on the north-west corner of Water and Roosevelt streets. Also, at an adjourned Supreme Court sale, John A. Mapes, Esq., referee, a house and lot (latter 15 by 98.9) on the north side of East Twenty-ninth-street, 140.6 feet east of Third-avenue; and at a similar sale, Wm. M. Howland, Esq., referee, the store and lot No. 199 Church-street, near Walker-street, lot 21.2 by 75. By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co, at a Supreme Court sale, Geo. H. Brewster, Esq., referee, the four-story and basement brick house and lot No. 813 Ninth-avenue, west side, 25.1 feet south of Fifty-fourth-street, lot 25.1 by 80, building 50 feet deep.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO LEASE.
NOS. 718 AND 720 BROADWAY.
OPPOSITE NEW-YORK HOTEL.
EXTRA LARGE LOT.
WOULD BE IMPROVED TO SUIT TENANT.
For particulars apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LEASE.
BROADWAY. SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF HOUSTON-ST.,
LOT 50x100 FEET.
WOULD BE LEASED FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS WITH RENEWAL.
APPLY TO HORACE S. ELY,
NO. 22 PINE-ST.

FOR SALE ON 5TH AND PARK AVS.—No. 556 5th-av., decorated and furnished in the most elegant manner; No. 61 Park-av., now being decorated; price low, terms easy. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—THE AMELIA Hotel, Amelia Court-house, Virginia, thirty miles from Richmond, on Richmond and Danville Railroad, containing sixty rooms, with brick stores on street, and 180 acres of land, adjoining depot and Court-house. Apply to A. V. SCOTT, Amelia Court-house, Virginia, or S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 15 East 26th-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., WILL sell at auction THIS DAY, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, under direction of George H. Brewster, Esq., referee, the four-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 813 9th-av., (new number,) next to the south-west corner of 54th-st., lot 25.1¼x80, house 50 feet deep. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET.
AN OLD-ESTABLISHED TEA-STORE, Nos. 26, 28, and 30 Vesey-st., corner of Church, now occupied by the United States Tea Company. Possession 1st February next. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey-st., Room No. 6.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

A.—TO LET—NO. 6 CORTLANDT-ST., NORTH side, near Broadway, a large and desirable five-story brown-stone front store, with two large and good under-cellars of same dimensions: size 25x115 feet. Apply to BLACKWELL & CO., 55 Liberty-st.

FACTORY TO LEASE—FORTY HORSE-power engine, and with or without wood-working machinery, near Bridge-street Ferry, Brooklyn. Address H. W. C., Box No. 1,672, New-York City Post-office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, NO. 230 WEST 59TH-st., fronting Central Park, four rooms, $12.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until the 8th day of January, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing Wrapping-paper and Twine for the use of the Post-offices in the United States for one year from the 1st day of February, 1873, the said articles to be delivered, free of expense, to the Department, at the BLANK AGENCY of the Post-office Department, Washington, D. C.

The quality and the estimated quantity of each article required are specified below:

18,000 reams of Wrapping-paper, 30x25 inches in size, and to weigh 22 pounds to the ream, each ream to contain 20 perfect quires.

150 reams of Wrapping-paper, 26x40 inches in size, and to weigh 55 pounds to the ream, each ream to contain 20 perfect quires.

80,000 pounds of Cotton Twine, to be 8-ply, and to measure from 750 to 775 yards to the pound, of sufficient strength to sustain a weight of 15 pounds, and to be put up in balls weighing about a half pound each, and so bound as not to become loose or tangled in transportation.

20,000 pounds of coarse Hemp Twine, to be 3 ply, and to measure from 50 to 55 yards to the pound, and to be put up in balls weighing from one to two pounds each, and so bound as not to become loose or tangled in transportation.

Samples of the articles required will be furnished to persons who desire to bid, on application to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

More or less than the estimated quantities may be ordered as the necessities of the Department may require, at the discretion of the Postmaster-General.

Awards will be made for each article separately if deemed most advantageous to the Department.

Bids not made in conformity with this advertisement will not be considered.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposal guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.

A bond with two sufficient sureties will be required to each contract.

A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if, in his opinion, it is required by the interests of the Department.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Wrapping Paper," or "Proposals for Twine," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR LETTER BALANCES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until the 8th day of January, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing Letter Balances for the use of the Post-offices in the United States for one year from and after the 1st day of February, 1873, of the following description, namely:

First.—Balances capable of weighing eight ounces, avoirdupois weight, to be graduated down to quarter ounces. Of these it is supposed that 1,000 will be wanted.

Second.—Balances of the same capacity, graduated by the metric or gramme system. Of this class 100 may be required.

Third.—Balances capable of weighing four pounds, avoirdupois weight, to be graduated to half ounces. Of this class it is supposed that 200 will be wanted.

Perfect accuracy, strength, and durability will be required in the Balances to be furnished.

Samples of each description of Balances must accompany each bid, and the bidder who may obtain the contract will be required to furnish Balances of a quality in all respects equal to the sample.

Each balance must be well and securely packed in a box for transportation, and delivered, free of all expense, to the BLANK AGENCY, Washington, D. C.

More or less than the estimated quantities may be ordered as the necessities of the Department may require, at the discretion of the Postmaster-General.

Awards will be made for each article separately if deemed most advantageous to the Department.

Bids not made in conformity with this advertisement will not be considered.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposal guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.

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A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids if, in his opinion, it is required by the interests of the Department.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Letter Balances," and directed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture.
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fancy Desks for the Holidays.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDding, cheap, for cash, or weekly or monthly payments taken, at G. REID'S, No. 353 Hudson-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
ST. LOUIS
AND
SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
(CONSOLIDATED,)
Of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.
30 year 7 per cent., with Sinking Fund of 2 1-2 per cent. of Gross Earnings.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN NEW-YORK. INTEREST SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

This road is formed by the consolidation of the St. Louis and South-eastern, the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville, and the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroads, and is the shortest and best possible route from ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO to NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, MACON, MOBILE, SAVANNAH, and CHARLESTON. Its superstructure and equipment are unsurpassed by any in the West.

ITS MONTHLY EARNINGS HAVE, SINCE THE CONSOLIDATION, ALREADY REACHED AN AVERAGE OF $105,000, AND ARE AMPLE TO OPERATE THE ROAD AND PAY THE INTEREST ON THE ENTIRE BONDED DEBT.

Three hundred and fifty-eight miles of this road are completed and fully equipped. The Consolidated Bonds are issued at the rate of $21,000 per mile for the purpose of making a single debt, completing branches, and supplying equipment to meet the rapidly-increasing business. $1,600,000 have been sold, and we offer a limited number at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

The St. Louis Board of Trade recently passed a series of resolutions expressing the opinion "THAT THIS WILL BECOME ONE OF THE BEST PAYING LINES LEADING OUT OF ST. LOUIS," congratulating the stockholders on "THE HONORABLE AND ABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY," expressing the belief "that THE SECURITY OFFERED BY THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS TO THE AMOUNT OF $21,000 PER MILE IS GOOD, AND RECOMMENDING THEM WITHOUT HESITATION AS AN INVESTMENT TO CAPITALISTS, BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD."

Under the terms of the Consolidated Mortgage parties holding Bonds issued by the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company of Illinois and Indiana, or by the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad Company, (7 per cent. currency,) are entitled to the privilege of exchanging the same for the Consolidated Bonds, and can do so upon application.

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as an unexceptionable Railway Security.

Full particulars furnished, upon application, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
WINSLOW & WILSON,
No. 70 William-st., New-York.

I., B., & W.
EXTENSION RAILWAY
First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Convertible
GOLD BONDS,
COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON and WESTERN ROAD from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202¾ miles, HAS BEEN IN OPERATION TWO YEARS, and has net earnings sufficient to guarantee punctual payment on all obligations of the Company, including the bonds on the Extension of 217 miles, and which, it is estimated, will have, when completed, an income larger than that of the old road at the present time.

Nearly 100 miles of the Extension is finished, and the whole will be completed during 1873, making a trunk line, under one corporation, of 420 miles, in a section not surpassed by any in the West.

It is seldom so strong a security is offered at the low price of 90 AND INTEREST.

We recommend these Bonds as one of the most desirable securities in the market to all investors, and especially to banks, insurance companies, and for the use of trust funds.

All having large investments to make are invited to go over the line and make personal examination.

Pamphlets, maps, &c., furnished on application.

Turner Brothers,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS.
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.
FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
No. 70 William-st., New-York.

We offer for sale

THE FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. THIRTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS, OF THE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, (consolidated,) of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee, the principal and interest of which are payable in GOLD in NEW-YORK, FREE OF U. S. GOVERNMENT TAX. These bonds are COUPON and REGISTERED, and are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000.

358 miles are equipped and in operation.

The present actual earnings: August, 1872, $96,841 63; September, $100,272 49; October, $118,057 58.

This road constitutes the best and shortest line between Nashville, St. Louis, and Chicago.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Dec. 16, 1872.

ALLEGHENY CITY COMPROMISE BONDS WANTED.

Persons holding Compromise Bonds of the City of Allegheny, Penn., are hereby notified that the SINKING FUND for 1872 will be invested in those Bonds at the lowest rates offered.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1, 1873.

D. MACFERRON,
Treasurer of the City of Allegheny, Penn.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM CO.,
NO. 48 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Central Petroleum Company for the election of trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1873, at noon. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

LOUIS J. BELLONI, Jr., Secretary.

NOTICE.—STOLEN ON THE 20TH INST., the following securities: Ten (10) one thousand dollar income bonds of the New-Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad Company, Nos. 2,346 to 2,355 inclusive; also certificate of stock No. 870 for one hundred shares capital stock of the New-Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad Company, standing in the name of the Taylor Iron-works. All persons are cautioned against negotiating any of the above-named securities.

J. H. WALKER, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the American Metaline Company, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, will be held at the offices of Hilton, Campbell & Bell, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on the 27th day of December, 1872, at 3 P. M.

STUART GWYNN, Vice-President.
L. HARRINGTON, Secretary.

OLD INDIANA STATE BONDS WITH over-due coupons bought.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

7 Per Cent. Gold
First Mortgage Bonds of the Springfield and Illinois South-Eastern Railway.

We believe the above Bonds, at the price we are asking for them, offer greater inducements to investors than any railway bonds upon the market. They are a first lien of only $15,000 per mile upon a completed road, fully equipped, having a TRAFFIC GUARANTEE by which it is estimated that from one to two hundred thousand dollars of these bonds will be redeemed at par and accrued interest annually by lot, thus giving the fortunate holders of the drawn bonds over 10 per cent. advance on their investment, and nearly 10 per cent. interest until the bonds are drawn.

We invite the attention of capitalists to this security as a particularly desirable one, and shall be glad to furnish pamphlets, and maps, and all particulars, upon application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

THE GREAT
MIDLAND RAILROAD
Now Nearly Completed.

The remainder of the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, limited to $20,000 TO THE MILE of track actually laid and in running order, offered to close out the loan.

The New-Jersey division of the Road is finished and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Oswego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of

ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND LIBERAL INCOME.

Pamphlets with full particulars furnished.

For sale or exchanged for Government and other securities at their market value, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Financial Agents of the Company,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 14 Wall-st.,
ANDREWS & CO., Paris,
BANKERS.

Travelers' and Commercial Credits, Circular Notes, and Exchange on Paris and UNION BANK OF LONDON. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. RAILWAY LOANS NEGOTIATED.

JANUARY INVESTMENTS.
FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
NO. 11 PINE-ST.,
OFFER A FEW DESIRABLE
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY NATIONAL BANK.
SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST IN NEW-YORK.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD,
OF LONG ISLAND,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.
JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.,
NO. 24 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
Descriptive pamphlets furnished upon application.

THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

Has completed and equipped ninety miles of its road, and trains are now running to Menasha, where connection is made with the Wisconsin Central.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company bear 8 per cent. interest, payable June and December, and can be issued only as the road progresses, and at the rate of but $12,000 per mile. The line connects Milwaukee with Green Bay, by the shortest practicable route, and the country through which it passes is densely populated. The enterprise is a legitimate one, and the parties in interest are among the best business men of Milwaukee.

A large portion of the loan has been taken by parties who have made the fullest investigation, and the balance is offered in sums to suit, by

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 51 WALL-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1872.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for returns of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

FAIRCHANCE IRON COMPANY,
FAIRCHANCE, Penn., Dec. 23, 1872.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE annual meeting of stockholders of the Fairchance Iron Company will be held at the office of G. A. Thomson, Esq., in the Borough of Uniontown, Fayette County, Penn., on the SECOND WEDNESDAY (eighth day) of January next, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.

JOHN WILSON, Secretary.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

FROM THIS DATE THE FOURTH NATIONAL Bank is the depository and only financial agent of the State of Georgia in the City of New-York, where matured State Bonds can be exchanged for Seven per Cent. Redemption Bonds, and semi-annual currency coupons paid at maturity.

N. L. ANGIER, State Treasurer of Georgia.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1872.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will take place at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 11 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1873. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF
NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking-rooms on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 44 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 257 BROADWAY,
Dec. 18, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has made application for the renewal of certificate No. 1,907 for eight (8) shares of old stock of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, issued to James T. Sherman, and dated the 19th day of November, 1858, the same having been lost or destroyed.

CALEB S. GREEN, Executor of James T. Sherman, deceased.
Dated DEC. 1, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

THE INDIANA
AND
ILLINOIS CENTRAL
RAILWAY COMPANY'S
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS.

AN EAST AND WEST AIR-LINE OF 152 MILES FROM INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, TO DECATUR, ILLINOIS, two of the largest railway centres in the West.

The WESTERN DIVISION (eighty-five miles) of this important line, opening, for the first time, direct Western communication with the

BLOCK COAL FIELDS

of Indiana, will be completed and ready for business, with an ample first-class freight and passenger equipment, by FEBRUARY, 1873.

It traverses a populous and a highly cultivated district, now without railway connections, and it is assured a profitable business from the start, in coal and farm products.

A large part of the cost of construction has been, and will in the end, be paid in cash by the stockholders and people on the line.

Bonds $1,000 each, payable in thirty years, principal and interest, in GOLD, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Sinking Fund 2½ per cent. of gross earnings.

Whole Issue, $3,500,000, of which those now selling are on COMPLETED ROAD.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest, by the Financial Agents of the Company (of whom pamphlets and information may be obtained.)

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

LAKE SHORE AND
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY
NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.
$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of..............................$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Price, 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

Lake Ontario Shore R.R.
7 PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

Issue, $20,000 per mile. Subscriptions to the Capital Stock over $2,000,000. Road runs through a populous and rich agricultural district from Oswego to Lewiston, on the Niagara River, with branches to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge. Connects at either end with leading Trunk Lines; is admirably located for securing large and profitable local and through business; 45 miles of track already laid; and whole length, 150 miles, under contract to be finished within ensuing year. Pamphlets with full particulars furnished.

We commend the above loan as one of the most reliable and attractive on the market. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

CHICAGO AND CANADA
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, coupon and registered. Interest payable April and October, in New-York or London. This road, now making rapid progress toward completion, is the western end of the NEW AIR LINE from Chicago to Buffalo, with the best business connections at Chicago, Toledo, Detroit and Buffalo.

Pamphlets and full information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

CONVERTIBLE
MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
BANKERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
BROADWAY, CORNER 42D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company, for the election of directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, corner of Broadway and 42d-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1873.

Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the evening of SATURDAY, Dec. 28, 1872, and reopened TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 14, 1873.

O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD AND Currency Bonds of WOOD COUNTY, WISCONSIN, AND THE TOWN OF PLOVER, Portage County, Wis., having from ten to twenty years to run.

TEN PER CENT. KANSAS REGISTERED BONDS, and other choice securities, at prices that will pay over twelve per cent. on the amount invested.

THOS. P. ELLIS & CO., Bankers,
No. 14 Pine-st.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD CO.,
NO. 15 DEVONSHIRE-ST., BOSTON, Dec. 24, 1872.

COUPON NO. 7 OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS of this Company will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1873, at the office of the Company, and at the Banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

CHAS. W. PIERCE, Treasurer.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DRY GOODS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, corner of Broadway and Leonard-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 60,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1872.
DIVIDEND.

The trustees of this Company have declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

Transfer-books closed on and after the 20th inst. until the 2d of January.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1873, ON the Bonds of the INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, will be paid by WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., No. 14 Wall-st., in gold, on and after Jan. 2, 1873.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1872.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 24th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office.

Blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The coupons of the Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company and South Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid in gold coin, at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, New-York.

A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1872.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due 1st January, 1873, will be redeemed by us after that date.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. COUPONS;
NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. COUPONS;
SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD COUPONS:

All due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid on presentation at our office, on and after 2d proximo.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 Exchange-place, (cor. William-st.,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE FINANCE Committee of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, held this day, it was on motion,

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent. be declared, payable to the stock-holders, on the 2d of January, proximo, and that the books close on the 25th instant and be re-opened on the 2d proximo.

Resolved, That the dividends of this Company hereafter be declared quarterly, in the months of February, May, August, and November.

R. G. ROLSTON, President.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
CORNER 42D-ST. AND 4TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF $5 PER SHARE HAS this day been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office only on and after Jan. 2, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 11 to Jan. 8, both days inclusive.

JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
COMPANY, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid, in gold, at the office of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Schedules of twenty or more coupons may now be presented, for which checks will be ready Jan. 2.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND
BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
(STONINGTON RAILROAD,)
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1872.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and a half per Cent. out of the earnings of the last three months, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of January next.

Transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th January.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1872.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST MAturing 1st January, 1873, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Canada Southern Railway Company will be paid on and after the 2d proximo, at the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 73 Broadway.

M. COURTRIGHT, President.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY
OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed from the afternoon of THURSDAY, 26th inst., until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1873.

C. F. COLES, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIrectors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1873.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 6, 1873.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON, AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Company having been recently consolidated with the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company, the coupons of the bonds will be paid by the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company, (consolidated,) at banking-house of Geo. Opdyke & Co., on and after Jan. 2, 1873.

E. F. WINSLOW, President.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S
OFFICE, LANSING, Dec. 25, 1872.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1873, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, and the two million loan bonds of said State maturing on that day, will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank, in the City of New-York.

V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD
COMPANY, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN per cent. Debenture Bonds of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan 1, 1873, will be paid, in gold coin, at the office of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., on and after Jan 2.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, President.

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD, AND
NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY,
SANDUSKY, Ohio, Dec. 23, 1872.

THE COUPON MATURING JAN. 1, 1873, upon the consolidated bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark Railroad, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York.

J. O. MOSS, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NOS. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1872.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of taxes, payable Jan. 10, prox., until when the transfer-books will be closed.

THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds, due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, on presentation at the banking-house of Geo. Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

GILBERT MOLLISON, President.
OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1872.

OFFICE OF WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 74 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST mortgage land grant bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due Jan. 1 next, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after Jan. 2, at this office.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Tax, payable 2d January, 1873. The transfer-books will be closed from 24th inst. until that date.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1873. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared, free from tax, payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.

O. H. COX, Cashier.

B. E. WATSON, Cashier; SAM'L B. WHITE, President.
GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after Jan. 2, 1873.

B. E. WATSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.

FORTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Three Dollars per Share will be paid on and after the 2d day of January ensuing.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

GALVESTON, HOUSTON, AND HENDERSON RAILROAD OF 1871.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1873, for the Mortgage Bonds of the Galveston, Houston, and Henderson Railroad Company of 1871 will be paid in gold by F. P. James & Co., No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

T. W. PIERCE, President.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., (free from taxes,) has been declared on the capital stock of this bank payable on and after Jan. 6.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

MONTGOMERY CITY EIGHT PER Cent. Bonds.—The coupons due 1st January, 1873, on these bonds will be paid by HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., from earnings and surplus assets, to stockholders of record on the 31st day of December, inst., payable in stock of the Company on and after the 15th day of February, as usual, at the Mercantile National Bank, New-York, and at the Company's office, Watertown. Transfer-books to remain closed from the 1st to the 10th day of January inclusive.

MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of January, 1873, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York City from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be reopened on the 16th prox.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State,
FRANCIS B. POND, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 12, 1872.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred and Common stocks of this Company, respectively, payable at this office on and after the 28th inst., to the stockholders of record, at the closing of the books, on the 14th inst.

The transfer-books will reopen on the morning of the 30th inst.

C. R. MARVIN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 23 5TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1872.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1873, OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation after that date at the office of Jay Cook & Co., New-York. The interest then due upon registered bonds will be paid as heretofore by checks to the order of the bondholders, sent by mail to recorded address.

A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the offices of this Company in St. Louis, and at No. 287 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 15, 1873, to stockholders of record of Jan. 6, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 6, 1873; to be reopened Jan 20, 1873.

A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer-books will close on the 20th inst. and remain closed until the 2d proximo.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, payable Jan 6, 1873. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M., on the 24th inst. and reopened at 10 A. M. on the 6th proximo.

THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of three and one-half per cent. free of tax, payable on the 2d day of January next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 21st inst. until that date.

JNO. T. BANKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent., free of all tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 3d January proximo.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Six per Cent., payable, free of tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1873.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 21st inst. until the 3d proximo.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. free from tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The transfer books will be closed until 8th of January, 1873.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. (6 PER Cent.) free of tax, has this day been declared by the Directors of this Bank, payable on and after Jan. 2.

The transfer-book will remain closed from this date to Jan. 2, 1873.

G. M. HARD, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY Midland Railway Company second mortgage seven per cent. currency bonds, due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst., and reopen Jan. 2, 1873.

H. R. LOW, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK and Oswego Midland Seven per cent. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, on presentation at the banking-house of "George Opdyke & Co.," No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 26th inst., and reopen Jan. 2, 1873.

D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1872.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on the first Monday of January next.

The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 10, 1873.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1873. The transfer books will remain closed until the 3d proximo.

J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

THE ORIENTAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of six (6) per Cent. has this day been declared, free from all tax, payable Jan. 2, 1873.

The transfer-books will be closed till the above date.

HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one-half (3½) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1873. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until Jan. 6, 1873.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable Jan. 1, 1873. The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 2, 1873.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

OFFICE HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN
RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS, NO. 52 WALL-ST.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF JANUARY 1873, on First Mortgage Gold Bonds will be paid at National City Bank.

JACOB S. WETMORE, Financial Agent.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1873, ON the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Extension Railway First Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the banking house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

B. E. SMITH, President.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable Jan. 2, 1873.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1873.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

31ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Jersey City
INSURANCE COMP'Y.
ORGANIZED 1857.

OFFICE No. 33 GRAND-ST.,
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 18, 1872.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of EIGHT (8) per Cent., payable on demand in

GOLD.

This Company insures principally detached dwelling-houses. Has no agents outside of the State of New-Jersey.

Total amount of losses sustained since the 1st day of last June, $4,527 59.

JESSE PAULMIER, President.
W. GAMBLE, Secretary.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 13, 1872.—In pursuance of a requisition from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Dec. 11, 1872, the stockholders of the Hoffman Fire Insurance Company, of the City of New-York, are required to pay the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) in cash, being fifty per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 130 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January, 1873, to make good the deficiency of the capital, impaired by reason of the Boston fire. In case of failure to pay the said assessment, at or before the time above named, your stock will be reduced fifty per cent. of its par value.

MARCUS F. HODGES, President.
OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st., NEW-YORK.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FRENCH, GERMAN, OR American Protestant nurse, to take charge of one child; one who is a good seamstress, and willing to make herself useful. Apply Friday and Saturday morning at No. 10 East 40th-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN IN A MANUFACturing business. Address, stating reference and qualifications, M. B., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX-PENNY SAVINGS BANK,
ASTOR-PLACE.
ESTABLISHED..........................1853.
5 CENTS TO 5,000 DOLLARS RECEIVED
Bank Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
for Deposits and Payments.

N. B.—As this is the season for making presents, it is suggested to those purposing to do so that the presentation of a savings bank book, with a suitable deposit, would be not only an appropriate present, but one which may be the foundation of much good to the recipient. Let those who are blessed with prosperity reward those who have been faithful but less prosperous, not forgetting those who have helped us in making our wealth.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
1873—JANUARY INTEREST.

The Twenty-fifth semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, which have been on deposit for ONE or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after Tuesday, Jan. 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of January.

The Bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from the 1st of January.

Bank books in German, French and English.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, S. W. corner Canal-st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 73 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK,
Dec. 21, 1872.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 to $500, and six per cent. on all sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, the 20th of January.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1873, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE,
J. HARSEN RHOADES, Secretaries.

Broadway Savings Institution,
NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 20, 1873.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 301 3d-av., corner of 23d-st.

The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of January, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.

Deposits received of any sum from *One* to *Twenty-five Thousand Dollars*.

Money deposited on or before *Jan. 20 will draw interest* from *Jan. 1*.

FRED. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square and New Bowery.
NEW-YORK, Dec 23, 1872.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—An Interest Dividend at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum, will be paid to all depositors entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1873. Dividends not withdrawn will be added to the principal.

Money deposited now will draw interest as from Jan. 1.

HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
25TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

Has been declared, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after Jan. 20. Interest not called for, will be credited as an original deposit.

N. J. HAINES, President.
W. S. WHITTOCK,
JOHN C. JOHNSON, Vice-Presidents.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner of 55th-st.

Money deposited NOW will draw interest from the 1st day of January at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays also from 6 to 8 P. M.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 AND 3 3D-AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.
Chartered 1852.

Interest commences Jan. 1 on new deposits.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,358,279 88.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CHAMBER-MAID—WHO IS ALSO A good washer and ironer, to do either work, or both; is sober, honest, competent, and a Protestant; has City reference; ladies can be seen. Apply at Employment Bureau, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, or child's nurse and plain sewing.—By neat and tidy young girls, accustomed to do any sort of upstairs work; City references to last place. Apply at Employment Bureau, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN girl as first-class chamber-maid; thoroughly understands her duties. Call at No. 217 West 17th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXTRA GOOD FAMILY cook; no washing; sober, economical, civil; can do any kind of English, American, or French cooking; best of City references. Apply at Employment Bureau, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK AND COARSE WASHING.—BY a very competent plain family cook; a good bread and biscuit baker; has City references; late employers can be seen. Apply at the Employment Bureau, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a neat and tidy woman, Protestant, a plain family cook, and good washer and ironer; City and country references. Apply at Employment Bureau, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; IS AN EXCELlent bread-maker; can give the best of reference from last employer as to capability, honesty, &c. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—TWO ENGlish girls, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid; both to do the washing; best City references. Call at No. 217 East 25th-st.

COLORED RELIEF ROOMS

Supplies immediately good Southern cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, coachmen, waitermen, &c. No. 543 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTAble German girl, to do house-work, cook, wash, or iron; plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; best City references. Apply at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general house-work, or to mind children. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton, at M. Hild's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent and respectable young woman with first-class City references, and can do anything in her line. Apply at Employment Bureau, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY GENTEEL young girl; has had several years' experience in dress-making in the employ of a leading Broadway modiste; can also cut and fit children's clothes; is an expert operator; satisfactory references. Apply at Employment Bureau, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, capable of filling a man's place; is a civil, obliging girl; understands the care of silver and making salads perfectly; has first-class City references. Apply at Employment Bureau, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINgle man, as coachman; understands tending furnace, &c.; can milk a cow if required; good City driver; has great experience with sick horses; good references. Address T. B., No. 54½ West 32d-st., Uptown *Times* Office.

TO WHOLESALE WINE AND LIQUOR Houses.—A gentleman is open for an engagement as traveling salesman; commands country and City trade; would act as buyer; understands the foreign and domestic branches; connected many years with a well-known house now retired; good references. Address one week TRAVELER, *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st.

USEFUL MAN OR COACHMAN AND Groom.—By a respectable young man, well recommended; can milk, care and drive horses, build fires, black boots, and do other work about a place. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT man as waiter in a small family, or as second waiter; willing, sober, and obliging; good City references; high wages not expected. Call at No. 8 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Abyssinia, Wed'y, Dec. 25.	Java, Wednesday, Jan. 15.
*Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 1.	Calabria, Wed'day, Jan. 22.
Parthia, Wed'sday, Jan. 8	Algeria, Wed'day, Jan. 29.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage........................$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.........SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 A. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 4, at 10 A. M.
BALTIC...........SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 P. M.
ATLANTIC.........SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 9 A. M.
CELTIC...........SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 2½ P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.

Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CANADA, WEBSTER....Wed'day, Dec. 25, at 1 P. M.
GREECE, THOMAS.....Wed'day, Jan. 1, at 7½ A. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN......Wed'day, Jan. 8, at 12 M.
FRANCE, THOMSON....Wed'day, Jan. 15, at 3 P. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
ERIN, LAWSON.......Saturday, Jan. 4, at 9 A. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage......................$75 and $65, currency
Steerage...........................$29, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

From New-York.		From Glasgow.
Saturday Dec. 28..	AUSTRALIA..	Saturday Jan. 18
Saturday, Jan. 4....	VICTORIA....	Saturday, Jan. 25
Saturday, Jan. 11....	EUROPA....	Saturday, Feb. 1.
Saturday, Jan. 18....	ANGLIA....	Saturday, Feb. 8.
Saturday, Jan. 25....	INDIA....	Saturday, Feb. 15.

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Currency rates of passage to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, Dec. 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Jan. 4, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.......Thursday, Jan. 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Jan. 11, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Jan. 18, 9 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $75 and $90, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to or from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30 currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Jan. 1, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Jan. 8, at 1 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE..........Jan. 15, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN..........Jan. 22, at 12 M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Jan. 29, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE....Feb. 5, at 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route, for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT..........LEMARIE....Saturday, Dec. 28
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....Saturday, Jan. 25
PEREIRE..............DANRE.......Saturday, Feb. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..................$125 | Second cabin..................$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM THE ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN, AS FOLLOWS:

ARRAGON, WESTERN..................Wed'day, Jan. 8
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER.........Wed'day, Jan 29
Cabin passage..........................$70 currency.
Steerage................................$30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to E. R. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 28, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Dec. 28, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 31, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 2, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....................Jan. 23, '73
ERIE, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH....................Feb. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.....................March 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

GENTLEMEN,

Who are seeking for elegant and recherche

HOLIDAY GIFTS,

to present to their lady friends, will find at the Establishment of

R. H. MACY & CO.

a choice selection of Opera Glasses,
Real Lace Fans, Stereoscopes and Views,
Fine Porte-monnaies, French Bonbonnaières,
Work Tables, Lace Handkerchiefs,
Sealskin Sacques, Toilet Sets,
Canaries in Cages, Kid Gloves,
Silver-ware, at our usual low prices.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships

GLAMORGAN..................................2,500 tons
PEMBROKE.....................................2,500 tons
CARMARTHEN................................3,000 tons

The next steamer of this line

GLAMORGAN, Capt. Laybourne,

will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 31.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.............................$75 and $65 currency
Second Cabin............................53 currency
Steerage................................30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in Cardiff at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M.

The steam-ships

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Tuesday, Dec. 24.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BECKETT, Thursday, Dec. 26.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Dec. 28.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Dec. 30.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. C. P. SEABURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer ——, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, and San Diego, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco Jan. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAILS

FOR HAVANA AND NASSAU, N. P.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company, sailing every fortnight, on THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Tues., Dec. 17
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Thursday...Dec. 26
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Thur. Jan. 9

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood..........Sat., Dec. 28
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only)....Sat., Jan. 4
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Sat., Jan. 11
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman......Sat., Jan. 18

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 32D DISTRICT, N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have levied and distrained upon, and will sell at public auction, through Muller, Wilkins & Co., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, all the right, title, and interest of A. H. Mickle & Son in and to one hundred and eighty shares of the capital stock of the "Mrs. G. B. Miller's Tobacco Manufactory" Company, now standing upon the books of said Company in the name of A. H. Mickle & Son, for the payment of an internal revenue tax due the United States by the said A. H. Mickle & Son.

MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 27, at 11 o'clock, within their store, Malaga Raisins, new crop French and Marbot Walnuts, landing ex steamer. Figs in bags and drums and cartons.

At 12½ o'clock, within their store, fresh Valencia, Palermo, and Naples Oranges and Lemons, landing ex steam-ship William Corey, and can be seen on Pier No. 21 North River. Malaga Lemons landing ex Don Quixote.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 394 Broadway, corner 4th-st.—EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF BOOKS, including a PRIVATE LIBRARY of miscellaneous literature. Also, many rare books relating to American history, in choice library condition, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY EVENINGS, at 7 o'clock. Sale of a COLLECTION OF GOOD BOOKS, on THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 75,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction, FRIDAY, Dec. 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, NO. 323 8th-av., corner 28th-st., and No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st.—Holiday presents in diamonds and gold jewelry, fine watches, French and cuckoo clocks, solid silver and best silver plated-ware; fine selections at very low prices.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES,

Who are seeking for elegant and recherche

HOLIDAY GIFTS,

to present to their gentlemen friends, will find at the Establishment of

R. H. MACY & CO.

a choice selection of Slipper Patterns,
Blacking Cases, Umbrellas, Cigar Holders,
Sets of Standard Authors
Ivory Combs and Brushes, Dressing Cases,
Gold Pens, Neckties
Club Skates, Bronze Statuettes,
Traveling Bags, at our usual low prices.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

G. RICHMOND & CO.,

NO. 783 BROADWAY,
opposite A. T. Stewart & Co's.
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
IN
COLLARS, SCARFS, CAPES.
SETS. JABOTS, COLLARETTES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, TIES, &c.

With a large variety of other Goods suitable for HOLIDAY GIFTS, at REASONABLE PRICES.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.) 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.,) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 5:39, 6:38, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, and 6:38 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.) 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.) 2:23, 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23, 8:08 (Ex.,) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:08, 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 2:23, 3:55, 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:08 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 and 8:08 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 3:08, and 8:08 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:08 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:08 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:08 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:08 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad, (Air-line,) 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 3:08 P. M., and 4:38 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:08, 8:08, and 9:08 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:38 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:08 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:08 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:08 A. M., 12:23, and 3:08 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—‡7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, †4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M.; 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M.; 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:56 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Trains leave James-slip, New-York, as follows, (leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later:)

8:30 A. M., Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M., Northport and Locust Valley Way.
12:30 P. M., Jamaica Accommodation.
3:00 P. M., Riverhead, Sag Harbor, and Locust Valley Express, (through to Greenport Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M., Northport and Locust Valley Express.
5:00 P. M., Hempstead and Rockaway Express.
6:00 P. M., Northport Way.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead, and at Jamaica with East New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of GEORGE JENNISON & CO., doing business at No. 115 Broad-st., is this day dissolved. The business will be continued by the subscriber.

GEORGE JENNISON.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1872.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH AV.,

Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen.

For terms, &c., send for circular.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE-BLANKETS, HARNESS, SADDLES, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured; a full line of blankets for street and stable; plush and other carriage robes of every quality. C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

WANTED—HORSES TO BOARD, IN THE lightest, warmest, and best-ventilated stable in the City. Nos. 147, 149, and 151 West 35th-st., near Broadway.

COUPE—IN PERFECT ORDER, BUT LITTLE used, at CASSIN'S stables, 115 East 15th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
EUROPEAN PLAN,
No. 648 Broadway, Corner Bleecker-st.
GOOD ROOMS $1 PER DAY.
Hotel Reconstructed.
POPULAR PRICES.
Rooms from $5 to $10 per week.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., (a large list of first-class homes,) by applying to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET FURNISHED, without board, large front and back room on second floor; near Grand Hotel, No. 29 West 31st-st.; references.

LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED bedroom to rent, to a gentleman, in Association Building. Apply at the Building, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., Room No. 10.

NO. 78 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 28th-st.—To rent, with board, parlor and bedroom on second floor, front.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th-av.—Suites of rooms to let, second and third floors, with private table only.

NO. 213 EAST 13TH-ST.—TO LET, IN A private family, a handsomely-furnished back parlor, with or without board.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER RESORT; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c.; climate most healthy; tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular.

IRAD FULLER, Sup't, Northampton, Mass.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

THE MOST ELEGANT PENMANSHIP in the world at DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, No 875 Broadway. All are invited to call and see specimens of improvement.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway; over 300 students in 1872; all made splendid progress. A large number fill good positions in first-class houses.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway.—Gentlemen, ladies, or boys prepared practically for business; book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., as used in the best business houses.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS. Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE.
SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Send for circular.
A. ARMAGNAC, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 36 EAST 61ST st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY TAUGHT with practical experiments. Commencement of lectures on Jan. 6, 1873, evenings, from 7 to 9 o'clock, by CURT W. MEYER, Mechanical Engineer, and manufacturer of philosophical instruments. Applications received at his store, No. 9 Cooper Institute, 3d-av., near 7th-st.

☞ Parents are kindly requested to call.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 28. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

A GENTLEMAN OF MANY YEARS' experience in teaching desires to establish a first-class school near the City. Pupils thoroughly prepared for any college, scientific school, or business. Will commence with a small number, or accept a tuition. Address A. M., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., B. D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical, French and German Institute, No. 659 6th-av., between 48th and 49th sts. Circulars and conference at the rooms.

TO RENT.—TO A PERSON OF ABILITY and experience, a well established and prosperous boarding and day school for young ladies, pleasantly situated in southern New-England. Address B. C., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 13 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, New-Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to college or business. The Winter session will begin Jan. 9, 1873. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE. MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A family school of the highest order, for twenty-five young ladies.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

PROF. THEO. B. COMSTOCK, LECTURER on geology, zoölogy, and botany, has time unoccupied for schools, at low rates. Care AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Cooper Union, N. Y.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro, Vt. For particulars and circular address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bordentown, N. J.—For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph D

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DESIRES private pupils at his residence. Boys fitted for college. Evening instruction in English, French, and classics. Address PHILO, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, and all points East, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M., From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers

EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
HENRY DUNBAR.
THIS AND EACH EVENING DURING THE WEEK
will be presented for the first time at this theatre, Mr. Tom Taylor's thrilling Drama, entitled
HENRY DUNBAR,
with Mr. JAS. W. WALLACK in his great original character of
HENRY DUNBAR,
with an unusually strong cast.
The only
HENRY DUNBAR MATINEE
On SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.

N. B.—These can be the only performances of this powerful Drama, and the last appearances for the present of Mr. Wallack.

NEXT WEEK, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.
SPECIAL.

The Management respectfully announces a brief engagement of

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH,

who will make his first appearance in seven months On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Dec. 30, as

RICHARD III,

in Shakespeare's great Tragedy, which will be presented with the same grand "mise en scene" and appointments that marked its former production.

Box sheet open on and after Tuesday of this week, when seats may be secured.

NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that the sale of a Reserved Seat being a special contract, tickets purchased of side-walk speculators will not be received at the door.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
EVERY EVENING,
The great sensation of the season,
LEO AND LOTOS.
Magnificent Scenery, Costumes, Effects.
A GRAND CORPS DE BALLET.
Attractive variety entertainment.
A SURPRISE AND DELIGHT IN EVERY ACT.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT HALF-PAST ONE.
HOLIDAY MATINEE NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 28, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
SECOND SYMPHONY CONCERT.
Symphony, No. 6, Pastorale, Op. 68..........Beethoven
Concerto, for Violin, Op. 26..................Max Bruch
Mr. S. E. JACOBSOHN, (his first appearance.)
Overture, "King Lear," Op. 4....................Berlioz
Symphonic poem, "Die Hunnenschlacht nach Kaulbach"..........Liszt
ORCHESTRA AND ORGAN.
Introduction and Finale, "Tristan und Isolde".................Wagner
"Der Ritt der Walkuren"........................Wagner

SEASON TICKETS, including reserved seats for the five remaining concerts, SEVEN DOLLARS, can be had at the Box-office of Steinway & Sons, where programmes can also be had.

SINGLE ADMISSION TICKETS..........$1 50
SECOND BALCONY..........................1 00
RESERVED SEATS..............50 cents extra.

The sale of tickets for the Second Symphony Concert will commence THIS MORNING at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, at the Theatre Ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the Box-office of Steinway & Sons.

Mr. ANTON RUBENSTEIN
will appear at the
THIRD SYMPHONY CONCERT, JAN. 11.

STEINWAY HALL. WM. H. POPE.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Dec. 27, 1872.
COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL TO
WM. H. POPE,
ON WHICH OCCASION HE WILL APPEAR IN
TRAGEDY!
COMEDY!!
AND RECITATION!!!
ASSISTED BY TALENTED MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC ARTISTS.
ADMISSION, $1, GALLERIES, 50 CENTS.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORPHANS' HOME AND ASYLUM of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be held at the Institution, 49th-st., corner of Lexington-av., on FRIDAY, Dec. 27, at 11 o'clock A. M., the annual reports will be read, and trustees, managers, &c., be elected for the ensuing year; after the close of the services the children's Christmas tree will be exhibited and tables of refreshments, &c., be in readiness. Friends of the Institution are invited to be present.

THE CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL OF the Colored Home will take place THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the institution, south-east corner of 1st-av. and 65th-st. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS and Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS.

LOAN OFFICES.

D. M. JOHNSON, LOAN BROKER, NO. 195½ Bowery, opposite Spring-st., the most elegant and extensive establishment in the country; MONEY LOANED on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Laces, Shawls, and every description of personal property. Also for SALE a large stock of SILKS, VELVETS, FURS, LACES, and other fine goods.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.

LINDQ BROS.

LECTURES.

MORNING LECTURES.

Mr. WILLIAM L. KINGSLEY will give a course of twelve lectures on *Germany*, with special reference to its history, literature, and art, at Association Building, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 11 A. M., commencing Jan. 7. Tickets for the course, $10, and circulars at GEO. P. PUTNAM & SONS., Association Building, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.

Two more lectures in the course on *France*; Tuesday, 24th; and Friday, 27th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FOLLOWING COMMUNICATION was received by the Board of Supervisors:

Dec. 23, 1872.

To the Board of Supervisors County of New-York:

May it please your honorable body. The undersigned respectfully represent to your honorable body the following facts for your worthy consideration and peremptory action in order to prevent the reënactment of frauds and abuses in the leasing of premises for armories by the County of New-York. It is respectfully submitted that a building called "Nillson Hall," situated in East 15th-st., near 3d-av., recently offered by its proprietor (a Mr. Young) to the agents of Col. Stauff, of the Ninety-sixth Regiment of N. Y. S. N. G., at a yearly rental of $6,000; but, it being ascertained that the premises were to be used for armorial purposes, the landlord insisted on an increase to $10,000 and a payment of all taxes. These terms were agreed upon, conditional with the acceptance by the County of the lease, combined with a written guarantee that the lease should hold good for ten years.

Subsequently, your Board leased this same building at the rate of $14,000 per year and the payment of taxes, making a difference of no less than $40,000 loss to the citizens and tax-payers of New-York.

We, therefore, most respectfully, yet urgently, petition that the $14,000 lease be canceled, and a lease at the price first agreed upon be perfected.

It has been brought to our knowledge that Col. Stauff, of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., was authorized by Supervisor Conover to select a suitable building for his regimental armory, it being promised Col. Stauff that when the lease should be accepted it would be assigned to the use of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, which was accordingly done, and remains today a matter of record on the minutes of the Board of Supervisors.

Since this enactment, however, we learn that certain members of your honorable body desire the assignment of the building to the Sixth Regiment, commanded by Col. F. Sterry, thus depriving the Ninety-sixth Regiment, whose present armory is totally unfit for use, (having been several times condemned and the roof constantly leaking, thereby destroying property belonging to the State and County of New-York, amounting in value to more than $20,000,) of the armory which was originally leased for them, which, as a matter of right and economy and justice, should be immediately accorded them.

A. STAUFF,
Colonel Ninety-sixth Regiment.
AUGUSTUS FUNK,
Brigadier-General, N. Y. S. N. G.

The Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York will meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, at 3½ o'clock this day. All persons having any information relative to the above will please attend, in order to authenticate the said charges.

JOHN K. HACKETT, D. D. CONOVER, JAS. McLAREN, WM. JOYCE, J. VAN SCHAICK, ALEXD. WILDER,	Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1872.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 106.

A Board to consist of—
Lieut.-Col. W. H. French, Second Artillery,
Lieut.-Col. H. G. Wright, Corps of Engineers,
Major J. C. Tidball, Second Artillery,
Capt. D. W. Flagler, Ordnance Department,
Capt. S. N. Benjamin, Second Artillery,

is appointed to meet in New-York City on the 16th day of January, 1873, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine and report upon plans and models of such depressing and other carriages for heavy ordnance as the Board may deem worthy of trial.

The Chiefs of Engineers and Ordnance will lay before the Board all papers bearing upon the subject.

The report of the Board will be made to the Secretary of War, through the Chief of Ordnance.

The junior member of the Board will act as Recorder.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

FROSTED FLESH.

Known from experience to give immediate relief. Mix Indian-meal with cold water, milk, or buttermilk. Apply it to the frozen parts in large quantities.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40 and $2 15 by all chemists. Sole manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE amendments to the by-laws presented to the last meeting, Dec. 5, are now ready for distribution to the members, at the rooms of the Institute, No. 22 Cooper Building. JOHN E. GAVITT,
Recording Secretary.

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN GAME.—Notice is hereby given that, after the 1st of January, the Sportsmen's Club of the City of New-York will prosecute all offenders for selling venison contrary to law. W. J. HAYS, Sec. N. Y. S. C.,
DEC. 22, 1872. No. 51 West 10th-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton st. Account-books made to any pattern.
HENRY L. SLOTE. JONATHAN JANES.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
THOROUGH SUCCESS!!!

, Mr. DALY begs to announce that, in view of the unanimous commendation of the Press and the manifestations of delight by brilliant and increasing audiences, the intensely interesting new London comedy,

NEW YEAR'S EVE; Or,
FALSE SHAME!

will be repeated

EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, and at the Saturday matinées. Characters by Mr. D. Whiting, George Clarke, C. H. Rockwell, W. Davidge, B. T. Ringgold, J. H. Burnett, Owen Fawcett, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Clara Morris, Fanny Davenport, Nellie Mortimer, &c.

The present novelty will be followed by the first of a series of

BRILLIANT PARISIAN COMEDIES!

☞ Seats for FALSE SHAME may be secured in advance.

MATINEE TO-MORROW, 1½ O'CLOCK.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY...Sole Lessee and Manager
Every Night at 8. Matinées at 1½.
STILL ATTRACTING EAGER MULTITUDES!!!
☞ ROUND THE CLOCK!
☞ ROUND THE CLOCK!
☞ ROUND THE CLOCK!
☞ ROUND THE CLOCK!
☞ ROUND THE CLOCK!
MR. DALY'S great local sensational FOLLY.
BRILLIANT NEW HOLIDAY FEATURES!

The entire company appears at both the matinée and evening performances.

MRS. JOHN WOOD!
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM!
MISS EMMA HOWSON!
THE FAMOUS MAJILTONS!
THE WONDERFUL LAURI FAMILY!
FIVE MINUTES WITH HUMPTY DUMPTY!
FIVE MINUTES WITH HUMPTY DUMPTY!
FIVE MINUTES WITH HUMPTY DUMPTY!
SCENES AT HARRY HILL'S NOTED SPORTING-HOUSE!
DONAVAN'S LANE!—FIVE POINTS!
BURNING ROOKERY!

And all the many sensational and novel features of the grandest local piece ever produced in New-York!

, In preparation, THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES.

MATINEE TO-MORROW (Saturday,) 1½ O'CLOCK.

STEINWAY HALL.
RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS.
GRAND COMBINATION OF THE RUBINSTEIN and THEODORE THOMAS CONCERT COMPANIES.
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 31, 1872,
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 3, 1873, and
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 4,
FAREWELL CONCERTS IN NEW-YORK OF
ANTON RUBINSTEIN and
HENRI WIENIAWSKI,
And joint appearance of
RUBINSTEIN, WIENIAWSKI, THOMAS,
THOMAS, RUBINSTEIN, WIENIAWSKI,
WIENIAWSKI, THOMAS, RUBINSTEIN,
in conjunction with
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA
OF OVER FIFTY PERFORMERS.
THE SCALE OF PRICES
for these concerts will be the same as originally adopted for
THE RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS.

Admission, $1 50; reserved seats, $2 and $3, according to location. The sale of seats for any of the concerts commences at Steinway Hall, Schirmer's, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, on FRIDAY MORNING, Dec. 27, at 9 o'clock.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM F. FOWLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Abraham F. Fowler, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

JOHN HENRY HULL, Attorney for petitioning creditors, No. 240 Broadway.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS DEITSCH and MOSELY EZEKIEL, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in Court, by Julius Deitsch in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of January, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of December, 1872.

d13-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW BONNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Andrew Bonner, of Jersey City, in the State of New-Jersey, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 12th day of December, A. D. 1872.

CHARLES CUMMING, Assignee,
No. 261 Eighth-avenue, New-York City.

d13-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM SANDERSON, bankrupt.—Before James Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William Sanderson, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New-York, formerly carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

d13-law3wF* JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of JOHN R. HUNT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac L. Dayton, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John R. Hunt, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who carried on business in the said City and County and State, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 15th day of October, 1872. JOHN H. PLATT,

d13-law3wF* Assignee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY THIERMANN, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of W. D. Hennen, Esq., No. 51 New-street, or of Messrs. Küchler, Gall & Co., No. 128 Water-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1872.

PETER F. W. THIERMANN,
GEORGE J. KUCHLER,
jy12-law6mF* Executors of H. Thiermann.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PARAN STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of the estate, Apartment House, Broadway, Twenty-seventh-street, and Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of December, 1872.

MARIETTA R. STEVENS, Executrix.
JOHN L. MELCHER,
CHARLES G. STEVENS, } Executors.
d6-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALPHONSE PERIER, late of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 11 Murray-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 12th day of December, 1872.

THEODORE PABST,
HENRY ESCH,
d13-law6mF* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. POOLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to T. C. CRONIN, Esq., at his law offices, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 5th day of September, 1872.

ELIZA POOLER, Administratrix.
VICTOR VILLAUME, Administrator.
s6-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES KELSEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 26 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1872.

BENJAMIN A. HEGEMAN,
s13-law6mF* Executor of Charles Kelsey, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robt. C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS WALDO, late of the City of New-York, late merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Mortimer Porter, No. 9 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of October, 1872.

FRANCIS W. MORSE,
o11-law6mF* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of LUKE H. HOLMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to John Van Arsdale, Executor, at his residence, at No. 31 East 21st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of September, 1872.

s20-law6mF* CHAS. P. HOLMES, Executor.

MACHINERY.

BRICK PRESSES FOR FIRE AND RED brick manufactured at No. 309 South 5th-st., Philadelphia. Established 1844. S. P. MILLER.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EVERY EVENING,
until further notice, and on
SATURDAY, at 1½ P. M.,
Mr. SOTHERN
IN HIS IMMENSELY-SUCCESSFUL
Personation of Lord Dundreary's eccentric
BROTHER SAM,
WITH NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.

Characters by Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. GILBERT, Mr. POLK, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss ROSE COGHLAN, and others.

Acts I. and II.
APARTMENT IN MR. TRIMBUSH'S HOUSE AT SCARBOROUGH.
Act III.
INTERIOR VIEW OF THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS.
SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 1½,
A BROTHER SAM MATINEE.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

WALLACK'S.
BROTHER SAM MATINEE.
MATINEE
of
BROTHER SAM
at 1½ o'clock
SATURDAY, Dec. 28.
Box-books now open.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor, Mr. Sheridan Shook. Manager, Mr. A. M. Palmer. FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 27 and 28. And at the Saturday matinée, Bulwer's most celebrated comedy, in five acts—MONEY. In which Miss MARY GRISWOLD will make her first appearance at this theatre.

Alfred Evelyn, Mr. D. H. Harkins; Sir John Vesey, Mr. F. F. Mackay; Mr. Benjamin Stout, Mr. Mark Smith; Graves, Mr. Edward Lamb; Lord Glossmore, Mr. J. P. Burnett; Sir Frederick Blount, Mr. Geo. Parkes; Capt. Dudley Smooth, Mr. H. Montgomery; Sharpe, Mr. W. H. Wilder; Servant to Sir John Vesey, Mr. W. S. Quigley; Toke, Mr. F. Lamb; Clara Douglas, Mrs. Clara Jennings; Lady Franklin, Miss Emily Mestayer; Georgina Vesey, Miss Mary Griswold, (Her first appearance here.)

Next week, for the first time in America, a romantic play, in three acts, recently played with great success in London, and entitled—A SON OF THE SOIL.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, will be produced, with new and elegant scenery, and with a great cast, Brougham's new drama, ATHERLY COURT. The box office is open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Seats for either the day or evening performances may be secured in advance.

OLYMPIC. THE 100 VIRGINS.
Aimée Parisian Opera Bouffe.
Unparalleled success of the new opera
LES CENT VIERGES. THE 100 VIRGINS.
The sensation of Paris and St. Petersburg.
The Newest of Opera Bouffes.
THE 100 VIRGINS. LES CENT VIERGES.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

Matinée prices, $1 (with seats;) Family Circle, 50 cents. Seats secured at the theatre, and Nos. 114 and 701 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
ADMISSION, THIRTY CENTS.

TODAY AT 2. SHERIDAN and MACK. Delehanty and Hengler. Prof. SHOWLES and Comic TRICK MULES, in the PALACE OF TRUTH.	EVENING AT 8. BURLESQUE TROUPE. SHERIDAN and MACK. Delehanty and Hengler, and Comic Trick Mules, In the new Burlesque, BABES IN THE WOOD.

On exhibition, the AMERICAN GIANTESS. Also, ZALUMA, the beautiful CIRCASSIAN GIRL.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.
A glorious comic Christmas Pantomime.
HUMPTY DUMPTY IN THE BOWERY.
TEN NEW STARS. SEE THE PROGRAMMES.
A REGULAR HOLIDAY WEEK OF FUN
By TONY PASTOR and his IMMENSE TROUPE.

Ladies admitted free on Friday evening. Second Sewing-Machine Presentation at Saturday matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
St. James Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Seats Secured Six Days in Advance.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D-ST.
23d st. and 6th-av., near Booth's Theatre.
EVERY EVENING at 8; Saturday Matinée at 2.
DAN BRYANT, J. W. McANDREWS, Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, W. H. Brockway, Fred. Emerson.

ASSOCIATION HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 27.. Y. M. C. A. Lecture No. IX.
THE VETERAN READER,
PROF. JAS. E. MURDOCK.
Tickets, 50 and 75 cents, at the Hall and Schirmer's.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER! HOLIDAYS!

Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, during the HOLIDAYS. New seven-octave first-class PIANOS, modern improvements, for $275, cash. The CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Call and see them; prices extremely low for cash. Monthly instalments received, running from one to three years. New instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased.

CHAMBERS' STERLING PIANOS,
Unrivaled Squares and Uprights.
CHAMBERS & SON, NO. 101 4TH-AV.

Sterling in quality, grand and generous in tone, durable, moderate in price. Our chief plan and aim to satisfy every buyer. Guarantee unlimited.

Special Bargains.
BRADBURY, $1,000; SQUARE GRAND at $350.
UPRIGHTS AND SQUARES, $275, $300, &c.
Elegant 7½ rose-wood carved at Special Low Figures.
NO. 101 4TH-AV.

AT HAINES BROS.,
No. 27 Union-square.
First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms,
and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Steinway's, Chickering's, and other pianos; Burdett and other organs, for sale on instalments and to rent.

S. X. BALL & CO., No. 137 East 8th-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.
Open during the Holidays until 7 A. M.

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale one of eighteen stops, two rows of keys, pedal bass; one of twelve stops, pedal bass; one of eight stops, do.; one second-hand, six stops, on liberal terms.

A HOLIDAY GIFT WORTH $25 TO Every Purchaser.—A first-class seven-octave piano for $300, (wholesale price,) for thirty days only. RAVEN & CO., No. 149 and 151 Baxter-st., one door from Grand-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE of New-York—City and County of New-York.—MARY B. TRIMBLE against Robert Mitchell and James Grimmond, Terrence G. O'Brien and Annie T., his wife; Mary E. Dillon and John S. Dillon, her husband; Sarah E. A. O'Brien, Annie E. C. O'Brien, James J. O'Brien, Henry O'Brien, Eugene Kelly, individually, and as surviving administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of Terrence O'Brien, deceased; David McCabe and Adolph King, guardians of Sarah, Annie, and Henry O'Brien; John J. Murphy and Mary E. Dillon, guardians of the persons and estates of Sarah E. A. O'Brien and Annie E. C. O'Brien; Meyer S. Isaacs, Wildes P. Walker, James Melenfry, Theodore Melenfry, John J. Bowes, William Hastings, Frederick E. Ives, John S. Beecher, Charles A. Tuttle, Pascal C. Burke, William Weldon, Garret M. Van Olinda, Margaret McAuley, administratrix, &c., of James McAuley, deceased; George Thorburn, William H. Waterbury, George S. Townsend, William Fettretch, Garton P. Cozzens, Peter Dolan, Adolphus M. Cuf, Daniel P. Brockway, Treasurer of the Producers' Milk Company, Henry J. Leland, Henry Vandewater, Alfred C. Post, and Joel B. Post, executors, &c.; Philip Gaffney, Elisha D. Whitney, Patrick D. Casey, Ann Coman, George Lavender, William Walsh, Edgar F. Lasab, Adolphus G. Mandel.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.) To the defendants: Mary E. Dillon and John S. Dillon, her husband, and James J. O'Brien: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 54 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 8, 1872.

UNDERHILL & ULSHOEFFER,
d13-law6wF* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE of New-York, City and County of New-York.—JOHN CASTREE, sole surviving executor of, and trustee under, the last will and testament of Effie Simmons, deceased, plaintiff, against WILLIAM L. SIMMONS, Selma Canfield Gibbs, otherwise called Selma Canfield Simmons; Jane Strong, wife of Demas Strong; Richard Leaycraft, William H. Leaycraft, Henry Simmons, William Simmons, George S. Simmons, Abbe Cole, Mary Cole, wife of William D. Cole; John H. Garrison, William S. Garrison, Susan Kniffin, wife of Lewis Kniffin; Catharine E. Scott, wife of James Scott; Abby M. Dederick, Hannah Jane Gannon, wife of Amos Gannon; Sarah Ann Gannon, wife of William Gannon; Amanda Armatage, wife of Evans F. Armatage; Martha Barrick, wife of William H. Barrick, Rachel Stringham, wife of James L. Stringham, John Compton, Lang Compton, and Dow Compton, defendants.—Amended summons—for relief. To the above named defendants: You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 289 Greenwich-street, in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 24, 1872.

WM. & A. W. LOWERRE,
n22-law6wF Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—AARON FRIEDMAN, plaintiff, against SARAH KROTOSCHIN, defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 205 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred dollars, with interest from the 1st day of September, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 1, 1872.

LIPMAN & ROEDER, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
n22-law6wF* No. 205 Broadway, New-York.

LOUISIANA.

A Reply to the "Address" of the New-Orleans Committee.

The Political Events of the Last Four Years—Legality and Justice of the Measures Taken to Oust Warmoth.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your contemporaries of this City have published an address to the people of the United States touching the political affairs of Louisiana signed by upward of forty citizens of that State, and containing assertions of great importance if true. The gentlemen who sign this document no doubt believe every word of what they have put their names to, but I suppose no one accustomed to listening to representations of this character has failed to see that the statements made in this address are entirely one-sided. It has been spoken of as a "calm" and "moderate" and "impartial" account of the late troubles at New-Orleans, which have resulted in the defeat of the plans devised by the Democratic leaders of Louisiana for the purpose of carrying the election for State officers and Congressmen on the 4th of November, and bringing about the election of Gov. Warmoth to the Senate of the United States in place of Mr. Kellogg, whose term expires in March next.

The address undoubtedly has the appearance of being a calm, moderate, and impartial statement of facts, but it can easily be met with just as calm, moderate, and impartial a statement on the other side of the question; and, if so, let me ask who is to decide between representations of such a character? Where is the evidence to support the averments of this address? The people of the United States are asked by this Committee of citizens (undeniably gentlemen of veracity and integrity) to accept *their* assertions as facts established. But have they established them? You cannot overlook the fact that not one of these citizens professes to be or is a member of the Republican Party of Louisiana. They tell you "that they form part of a committee appointed at a meeting held in New Orleans—a meeting representing a large preponderance of the moral worth, intelligence, and wealth of that city." They say "they are not the representatives of any personal or party interest whatever." They aver "that they have not, directly or indirectly, any connection or affiliation with Gov. Warmoth, and that they have been among his most pronounced opponents." And in reply to what they term "insinuations" made by the supporters of the Republican ticket, they say "they are no parties to and have no knowledge of any political trickery intended to defeat the true voice of the people, and they do not believe any such existed."

It is true, they ask from the Government at Washington a "candid and impartial investigation" of the facts contained in their narrative, but it is quite as true that they seek, under cover of their respectability as citizens, and the influence of their names in commercial and professional circles, to preoccupy the minds of those to whom they address themselves, and to obtain from them a favorable judgment, in advance of the investigation, they profess to desire.

The writer of this communication, who is a citizen of Louisiana, and perfectly conversant with the political history of that State from 1865 down to the present moment, and who knows the character and connections of the signers of the address, respectfully asks space enough in your columns to say, as briefly as possible, in advance of a more accurate, more detailed, and more elaborate statement now in course of preparation, a few words in reply to this remarkable production of the New-Orleans Committee—a production characterized by all the unfairness, partiality, and one-sidedness of the special pleader, and, therefore, not to be accepted as the testimony of an unprejudiced and impartial witness.

In the first place, this "address" is not the composition of the bankers and merchants who put their names to it. It is the work of Judge John A. Campbell, one of the ablest lawyers and special pleaders of the South, who, it has been asserted, (I know not upon what foundation,) was employed by the Committee, on account of his eminent talent for making "the worse appear the better reason," to act as their Chairman and leader. The selection of Judge Campbell to act in this capacity was quite a natural one, independent of his attainments and skill as a pleader, for he is a lawyer enjoying an extensive practice in New-Orleans, and probably the regular professional counsel of members of the Committee. The "address" bears all the marks of his practiced pen, his legal mind, and his well-known ability "in stating a case." Judge Campbell, at the New-Orleans Bar, has the reputation of possessing and exercising the power of making "statements" which are themselves "arguments." This portion of his labors in Court is invariably executed with all the caution and skill which mark the utterances of the veteran in his profession. I do not mean to assert that Judge Campbell is in the habit of misleading the Court, but he knows what not to say better than any lawyer that I am acquainted with; and if there are any openings in the joints of his adversary's armor, the Judge is certain to find and to penetrate them with his envenomed shafts.

In the second place, the signers of this "address" were all supporters of the Democratic or Warmoth ticket at the late election, and are of course disappointed if not enraged at the defeat of their plans. They were therefore interested parties, and the accusations they make against their opponents should be taken with some "grains of allowance." When they say they had "no connection or affiliation with Gov. Warmoth, directly or indirectly," I am astonished that gentlemen who claim to be "candid and truthful," and to "represent the moral worth of the City of New-Orleans," should venture to make an assertion so easily disproved. Let me ask this Committee who it was that gave value and credit to all the warrants, certificates of indebtedness, and bonds, legal and illegal, which Gov. Warmoth and his Legislature have issued with so much reckless prodigality? Who discounted, on Carondelet-street, New-Orleans, the paper issues of Gov. Warmoth and his vile associates during these last four years? I see in the list of names of the Committee those of bankers and money-brokers who have shared with Warmoth in his unlawful gains, and whose portfolios are now stuffed with bonds and warrants which ought never to be paid. Have those men no interest in Gov. Warmoth, no connection with him directly or indirectly? Who helped Gov. Warmoth to increase the public debt of the State of Louisiana from seven millions in 1865, to forty-one millions in 1872? Was it the bankers and money-brokers and capitalists of New-York or Boston, or some other financial centre, or was it those of New-Orleans? Has not John G. Gaines, President of the Citizens' Bank of New-Orleans, who is one of the Committee, been the private banker of Gov. Warmoth and the custodian of the moneys of the State? Is it not known that he and other bankers of New-Orleans are largely responsible for much of the mischief that Gov. Warmoth has done? Has not Judge Campbell himself been the regular counsel of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railway Company, an association of men who, with Gov. Warmoth's aid, have managed to obtain several millions of dollars in State bonds for which not one cent's value has ever been returned to the State, or ever will be?

I might go on enumerating the men of this Committee representing the "moral worth" of New-Orleans, but it would tire your readers. These instances will suffice. If not, more can be produced. I may add here, however, that it was the leaders of the Democratic Party, who are now supported by these bankers, capitalists, and lawyers, who besieged the President of the United States last January with letters and telegrams urging him to declare martial law in New-Orleans, and to put down the man with whom they subsequently planned the election campaign during the Summer and Fall, and who was the chief engineer of the movement to give the Democrats of Louisiana the Government of that State. I will now present to your readers a very brief statement of the attitude of parties and condition of affairs in Louisiana when this campaign opened, from which they will obtain a better and clearer understanding than any critical examination of the averments of Judge Campbell's address.

Gov. Warmoth has been for four years the virtual dictator of Louisiana, and with the help of Democratic leaders and capitalists. Their scheme was to encourage him in his maladministration, which they foresaw would bring down upon him a public censure against which he could not stand. Their plan was to separate him from the Republican Party, of which he was the leader, and to take him into their own camp. They also worked to break up the Republican Party of the State by the same means, believing that party would be powerless without their leader; and as it was composed mainly of the negro population, they counted upon certain success. Everything in this scheme turned upon the execution of the laws relating to the registration of the voters and the reception and counting of their ballots on election day. Those laws gave to the Governor an enormous power, which virtually enabled him to control the election. It gave him the appointment of several thousand subservient registrars and supervisors of election, and this was the consideration, the inducement, which the Democratic leaders had in view when they entered into and concluded their arrangement with Gov. Warmoth. In other words, the whole campaign was based on fraud and Gov. Warmoth's facility for committing fraud. The State election of 1870 in Louisiana had been carried for the Republican Party by fraud, and the Democrats thought that, unless similar frauds were committed on this occasion, they would have no chance of accomplishing their object. The books of registration showed that there was a majority of the voters who adhered to the Republican Party, and unless this majority could be neutralized they might as well throw up the sponge. So they made their compact with Warmoth. In exchange for his power and influence, they agreed to reward him with a seat in the Senate of the United States. He himself desired to be re-elected Governor of the State, but his Democratic allies advised him that that was impossible, on account of the odiousness of his name and character. So he accepted their terms, and proceeded to fulfill his part of the contract. This he did not do until he had made repeated attempts to recover his position in the Republican ranks, which attempts were met by instantaneous refusal to have anything more to do with him. Gov. Warmoth's course was then fixed, and he determined finally to exercise his Executive functions in the interest of the old Democratic and Confederate leaders of Louisiana. Fortunately for the Republican cause, Congress had adopted laws framed for the express purpose of defeating any attempts to deprive the colored voters of their privilege of participating in the government of the country, and it is by virtue of these laws that the Judiciary and Executive Departments of the United States Government have been able to frustrate the plans to which I have alluded.

Much has been said about the "overthrow of the State Government in Louisiana," but there has been no such act accomplished. Every act performed there in the late drama has been performed in strict pursuance of the Enforcement act of 1870—not at all in pursuance of the act of 1795, as your contemporary of the *World* would have its readers believe. Perhaps the pretentious and ponderous writer of the constitutional articles of the *World* had better read and study the Enforcement act of 1870, in connection with the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, before he dilates any more on the subject of Louisiana. Mr. Pinchback, the present acting Governor of Louisiana, was placed in that position by the influence of Gov. Warmoth, who thought he would be a convenient instrument in the execution of his future plans; but his Excellency, as it proves, has met with a sore disappointment in this matter, and therefore the allegations of this address, that Mr. Pinchback's term as a Senator had expired. Mr. Pinchback continues to hold his office under an express provision of the Constitution of Louisiana, which declares that all officers of the State shall hold their positions, and continue to perform the functions thereof, until their successors shall be duly qualified and inducted.

The whole amount of this matter is, that the nicely-planned scheme of Gov. Warmoth and his Democratic allies has been defeated by the application of an act of Congress designed for just such an attempted fraud. The United States Judge at New-Orleans, (Durell,) who has been so much censured for his action in this case, has only done his duty in the premises, and the President of the United States has enforced his decrees, as he was authorized by the act of 1870 to do. Nothing more can be made out of this matter. The Republicans of Louisiana were entitled to succeed in the late election by their numbers. They could only defeat their adversaries by availing themselves of the Enforcement act of Congress, which I repeat was drawn up and passed for the express purpose of securing to the lately enfranchised voters of the United States the privilege of suffrage enjoyed by the white portion of the population.

Much more could be said, but I think I have now given such of your readers as are interested in Louisiana matters food for thought. If you can give me space, I undertake to dissect the address of the New-Orleans Committee and expose its plausibilities and misstatements. G.

Warmoth Succumbs and Advises His Friends to Accept the Situation.

From the Evening Post, Dec. 26.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—A telegram from New-Orleans today states that Warmoth declares his intention to acquiesce in the decision of the Courts and the determination of the President to sustain Pinchback as Governor. He will make no further efforts to regain the gubernatorial chair, but advises the persons composing the body recognized by him as the Legislature not to meet again in January, but accept the situation.

A Gale in the City of London.

"The gale which blew over London on Sunday night," says the London *Times* of Dec. 10, "and continued with little intermission till noon yesterday will long be remembered as the most severe which has been experienced for many years. The appearance of the streets at daybreak yesterday morning was such as has only been witnessed once during the last six years. Tiles, chimney-pots of earthen-ware and zinc, sign-posts, and other house materials were strewed in the roads and pathways. Every heavy gust brought with it showers of missiles, and the occasional fall of those heavy notice-boards which are fixed in nearly every conspicuous situation in the crowded and busy parts of the metropolis added to the danger. But the greater number of persons who were attended at the hospitals yesterday received their injuries in their own houses. As far as can at present be ascertained, about forty persons have been injured more or less severely. This number probably represents only a tithe of the actual number of cases. Six houses, five of them in course of construction, are stated to have been blown down, and in the sixth case, which occurred at Shepherd's-bush, three of the inmates were very severely injured. A large building in Bermondsey, which was being erected for business purposes, was so shattered by the winds that it will have to be rebuilt. In fact, in all parts of London the damage has been more or less severe. In the parks young trees were torn up from the ground by the force of the wind. The engine-drivers of the night mails had to exercise the greatest caution in driving their engines, owing to the lines being strewed in places with branches of trees and other obstructions. Between Vauxhall and Lambeth Bridges a large number of barges, most of them coal-laden, were moored on Sunday, and, exposed as they were to the full force of the wind, which carried the current with it like a mill stream, several of them soon broke away. Three were driven with terrific force against the new and handsome pier recently erected opposite Lambeth Palace, and the concussion was so great that two of them, both laden with coal, were shattered and sank. The third, which was empty, also sank at the same spot. The pier has sustained considerable damage. The other barges drifted down the river, and with some difficulty were recovered. Below London Bridge a large number of similar accidents were reported, and in one case, which occurred near Woolwich, a man was drowned. Several collisions occurred in the river during the night, though not of a serious nature. The scene near the mouth of the Thames on Sunday night was most exciting, all sorts of small craft making for the Medway, which was yesterday full of shipping. The water was very rough, and made clean breaches over the decks of the numerous sailing barges bound for Rochester, Maldon, and Colchester. It is feared that two, at least, of them have sunk with all hands.

Rescue of Part of a Ship's Crew in Mid-Ocean.

The Captain of the ship Don Guillermo, at Queenstown, from New-York, supplies the report following to the Liverpool papers: "We left New-York Nov. 13; winds light and variable from south-east, south-west, and northward. On the 28th it blew a moderate gale, which increased with great fury and very high sea; weather dull and cloudy, with passing showers. On the 29th the gales still increasing; at 6 A. M. a heavy sea broke on board, shifting the long boat and spars, and filling the half-deck with water. At 9 A. M., the deck being constantly full of water, and the sea still getting higher, we hove to on the port tack. On the 30th the gale was still raging, and the ship laboring very heavily and cargo gradually settling to starboard, the lee rail constantly under water, spars and everything movable being adrift. At 8 A. M. the gale moderated a little, but at 11 A. M. a sea struck the starboard quarter, bursting in the cabin stern windows and flooding the cabin. At 2 P. M. we were struck by a heavy sea, starting the mainrail and displacing and breaking the gunwales of the boats on the skids, and at midnight the vessel's decks were half under water, the cargo still going lower. The long-boat was washed to the leeward, and the galley doors smashed, the main hatch tarpaulin being adrift twice, with the wash of the water and spars chafing them, and the cabin several times flooded, the water getting in at top of the companion and skylights. On Dec. 1, at daylight, we close-reefed the foresail and maintopsail, and lay to again under the mizzen staysail, the wind hauling to north-north-east, with terrific squalls, making the sea worse. Towards midnight the gale moderated, the sea going down. On Dec. 2, at 8 A. M., a vessel was reported dismantled on the lee beam. We kept away to ascertain if she required assistance, and on running alongside found her to be the Indian Queen. The survivors of the crew reported her as fast breaking up, and that they were in a very bad condition. We rounded to, got our boat out, and sent the mate and five hands to bring them on board. This was done without accident. They were ten out of a crew of twenty-two, twelve having perished, including the Captain and mate. Several of those brought on board were in bad condition, and were attended to as well as circumstances would admit."

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Bills Against the City—Payment of a Portion of Them—A Number Laid Over.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, Mayor Hall in the chair. The bill of the New-York *Herald*, for advertising the County Canvass, amounting to $363, was laid over. Supervisor Conover offered a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that hereafter the Controller, in making his statement of expenditures against the appropriation for County expenses to the Board, be requested to state also the amount of claims unsettled, and properly chargeable against each appropriation respectively.

Mr. Conover explained that such a statement as is requested would let the Board see how much expenditure may be incurred, and the possibility of exceeding avoided.

THE COLD COURT-HOUSE.

Supervisor Conover offered a resolution appointing an additional fireman for the Court-house building. Supervisor Van Schaick opposed the appointment.

The Mayor remarked that, to whatever cause it was attributable, a Judge of the Supreme Court was literally swathed in shawls to keep himself warm during the trial of an important case. Another Court, he was informed, had to adjourn because of the cold. The resolution, upon a vote, was passed.

THE NILSSON-HALL LEASE.

Mr. Conover rose, and by privilege, called attention to a newspaper paragraph, in which it is alleged that the City is paying $4,000 per annum rental for the lease of Nilsson Hall, as an armory, more than private citizens could have obtained the lease for. The rental is $14,000. He (the speaker) wished the public to understand that the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms will meet today in the City Hall, at 2½ o'clock, for the purpose of taking any evidence which can be brought forward in support of the allegation in the paragraph, which is calculated to reflect upon the Committee.

THE SHERIFF'S BILLS.

Supervisor Plunkitt moved the adoption of the resolution recommended by the Committee on County Offices, and laid over at the previous meeting, ordering the payment of Sheriff Brennan's bills for official services for the nine months of the year ending Sept. 30. Supervisor Van Schaick moved as an amendment that the bills be referred to the Corporation Counsel to report as to their legality.

The amendment was lost. The motion was then passed by a majority vote.

The Sheriff's bills for commitments and discharges were then taken up, but a constitutional vote not being given in the affirmative, the motion to pass them was lost. They were, however, subsequently laid over.

Mayor Hall voted in favor of paying the quarterly bills, but asked to be excused from voting on the others.

EX-SHERIFF O'BRIEN'S BILLS.

The bills of ex-Sheriff O'Brien for commitments and discharges, which has been standing against the City for the past four years, were then taken up on motion of Supervisor Van Schaick, who moved a resolution to pay.

The Mayor said the consideration of the resolution is out of the jurisdiction of the Board. He then read section eight of chapter 583, laws of 1871, whereby the Counsel to the Corporation is authorized and directed to audit and adjust any legal claim of James O'Brien, late Sheriff.

This law removed the matter out of the jurisdiction of the Board.

The bills were therefore laid over.

The bill of John M. Tracy, Warden of Ludlow-street Jail, for the maintenance of prisoners during the month of November, amounting to $2,785, was by resolution ordered to be paid.

Supervisor Van Schaick said he had just been informed that two people who were lately confined in the jail were obliged to pay $60 per week for board.

Some jocularity was indulged in, it being generally believed that the two prisoners were the female brokers of Wall-street. Finally, a resolution was passed directing the clerk to communicate with Mr. Tracy, requesting him to report whether any prisoner within the past month has paid at the rate of $60 or $25 per week for board.

A resolution was passed, requesting the Legislature to authorize the Board of Supervisors to create a commission of three members, of which the Mayor shall be one, to select and purchase any suitable land in this City or County for the purposes of armories and drill-rooms.

The Board adjourned to Saturday, 28th, at 3½ P. M.

Alleged Democratic Election Frauds in the Seventeenth Assembly District.

The Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association held a meeting last night, Col. Joel W. Mason Presiding, Congressman elect David B. Mellish, Secretary. Mr. C. F. Whittemore introduced a resolution to appoint a committee for the purpose of inquiring whether any fraud was practiced to secure the election of Mr. A. J. Blessing, the Democratic candidate to the Assembly, over Mr. W. T. Graff, the Republican nominee, by a majority of only one vote. In the course of the debate which followed, it was asserted that there is positive proof of fraud. Until the Twenty-fourth Election District was heard from, Mr. Graff was thirty-nine ahead; the Twenty-fourth District gave Blessing forty votes, Blessing voting for himself. Only 655 names were on the poll list, yet 660 ballots had been cast. It was also said that the crowd pushed down the railing during the counting of the votes, and stole the Apollo Hall returns and the tally list for Assemblymen, and that a certain Police Magistrate insisted on all hands going out to drink with him during the progress of the count.

The resolution of inquiry was finally adopted, and the following were chosen the committee, who will call the attention of the Legislature to the matter if they find proof of fraud: C. F. Whittemore, Charles A. Flammer, Wilson Berryman, P. H. Vernon, Horace Russell, and Col. Joel W. Mason, *ex officio*.

The Funeral of George Catlin, the Artist.

The funeral of the late George Catlin, the artist, took place yesterday, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Hon. D. S. Gregory, in Jersey City. There was a large attendance, notwithstanding the storm, and besides the family and friends of the deceased, a large number of his professional brethren were present. The remains lay in the front parlor of Mr. Gregory's house, encased in a silver-mounted coffin, upon which was inscribed:

GEORGE CATLIN,
Died December 23, 1872,
Aged 76 years.

Rev. G. B. Wilcox, of the Tabernacle, officiated, and the remains, after the services were concluded, were removed to the Jersey City Cemetery, whence they will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery. The monument over the grave of his wife was sculptured by Mr. Catlin while he was engaged in his work among the Indians, and it will mark his own resting-place as soon as the season will permit the removal of his remains.

The Common Council.

The Board of Aldermen met after the adjournment of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, but transacted no business, an adjournment being almost immediately taken to Saturday next.

The meeting of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, called for yesterday, did not take place, a quorum not assembling.

The Wreck of the Sacramento.

Referring to the loss of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's vessel, the Sacramento, the San Diego (Cal.) *Union* says:

First—The utter worthlessness of the existing charts of the lower coast has been clearly proven. The reef upon which the Sacramento struck is nine miles south and a little east of Geronimo Island. The island is located on the chart as in longitude 115 43, and in latitude 29 40. It is actually in longitude 115 51 and latitude 29 48. Thus the true location of the island is in longitude eight miles west and latitude eight miles north of its position as represented on the chart. The reef is not delineated upon the chart at all. It runs out to longitude 115 48, and is in latitude 29 40—the same latitude in which the chart represents Geronimo Island as situated—and extends five miles west of the point indicated in the chart as the locality of the island. Point San Antonio is represented as in longitude 115 40, and latitude 29 44. Its true position is in longitude 115 36 and latitude 29 38, approximately.

Second—The charts of the lower coast being known to be unreliable, the Sacramento should not have taken a course so near the shore as she did.

Third—Every ocean steam-ship should be provided with portable water condensers, which can be depended upon for a supply of water in case of disaster. There should be one for each ship's boat.

Fourth—The Chinese seamen can be relied on in critical emergencies. No men ever behaved better than the "Johns" on the occurrence of this accident.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Scarcity of Small Greenbacks at the Capital.

Prospects for Army and Navy Legislation—Virginia January Interest Not Forthcoming—The President's Holiday—The Assessors' Bill Signed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The scarcity of small denominations of legal tender is causing much embarrassment to trade, even here in Washington, where everybody can run to the Treasurer's Office and get a bill changed. But the Treasury is not paying small notes now, even to its own employés, and the Printing Bureau is not producing new supplies. The latter stands ready to begin as soon as the Treasurer makes requisition, but the latter is understood to entertain the belief that the small notes will naturally become more abundant as they flow back into the channels of trade with the advance of the season.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Owing to the shortness of the session there will probably be no Congressional legislation in regard to any radical changes in the army or navy. There seems, however, to be a general desire on the part of Congress to remove the restriction at present existing which prevents promotions and appointments in the army staff corps, more especially as regards the Medical Department, where the largest number of vacancies exists. The President and Secretary of War recommend this action, particularly in this department. At present there are fifty-nine vacancies in the Medical Department, and even when these are filled, it will require the services of at least one hundred and fifty physicians under contract, in addition to the commissioned medical officers of the army, to properly care for the troops stationed at various points. It is desired to put the Army Medical Department more nearly on equality with that of the navy, which, although only one-quarter the size of the army, has, active and retired, 137 medical officers, seventeen of whom have rank equivalent to that of Brigadier-General, and fifty have rank above that of Major. In the Army Medical Department there are 233 officers, one only having the rank of Brigadier-General, and seven only ranking higher than Major.

VIRGINIA JANUARY INTEREST.

The General Assembly of the State of Virginia has passed a law prohibiting all public officers from converting taxes collected by them into coupons of State bonds, or from dealing with such coupons during their terms of office. Owing to the depletion of the State Treasury, Virginia has been compelled to defer the payment of the January interest on her bonds.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President was in his office today for a short time, and was called upon by Senators Logan and Pomeroy, Gov. McCook, of Colorado, and by Hon. Jas. L. Orr, of South Carolina, lately appointed Minister to Russia. Mr. Orr will sail for St. Petersburg in January. The President will enjoy the holiday vacation hence until New-Year's Day with his family, and will not receive any visitors until Jan. 2.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

It is not expected any nomination for Indian Commissioner will be made until the return of Secretary Delano from Cuba, which will probably be about the middle of January. Gen. Walker will retire on the 1st proximo, and till his successor is appointed, the efficient Chief Clerk, Mr. H. R. Clum, will act as Commissioner.

THE CENSUS REPORT.

The volume of the census report containing the vital statistics of the country will be ready for distribution to members of Congress, in limited numbers, about Jan. 15, or a very few days later.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE CHATTANOOGA POSTMASTERSHIP.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Several prominent gentlemen of Tennessee called on the President, today, with reference to the Chattanooga Postmastership. They were accompanied by Mr. Kendrick, who it was intended should be superseded in that office by Gov. Sam Bard, last week. The nomination of Bard was sent to the Senate, and confirmed on the same day. Friends of Mr. Kendrick, who is a Republican, see no reason for his removal and rallied in his behalf, and, on a full representation of facts, the President directed Bard's commission to be withheld. There is pending in executive session of the Senate a motion, made by Senator Brownlow, to reconsider the vote confirming the appointment. The probability is the motion will prevail, and Kendrick retain his place as Postmaster.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED MURDERER.

A noted negro desperado, Tom Wright, aged about twenty years, was arrested by Lieut. Gessford and Detective McDevitt, last night, charged with the murder of Samuel Rogerski, whose mutilated body was found on the night of the 23d inst. in a vacant lot. In addition to other suspicious circumstances the pack belonging to the pedler was found buried in the wood-shed, adjoining Wright's residence. The Police believe the wounds were inflicted with a flat-iron.

MINISTER ORR.

Ex-Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, Minister to Russia, called today upon the President, with whom he had a long interview. He expects to sail for St. Petersburg in January.

PENALTY REMITTED.

Pay-master Henry B. Reese, United States Army, who was charged with irregularities in his accounts and sentenced to be reprimanded in general orders, and to be suspended from rank and duty for four months, has had the latter portion of his sentence remitted by the President, and will be restored to duty.

THE ABOLISHED ASSESSORSHIPS.

The President, on Tuesday, signed the bill to reduce the expenses and offices of the Internal Revenue Bureau, which passed Congress a few days ago, and the work of putting the new law into practical operation will begin immediately. This bill, it will be remembered, legislates all of the Assessors out of office by the 1st of July next. There are about seventeen different kinds of stamps to be prepared before the new law goes into effect, but work upon them will begin without delay.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The United States steamer Colorado, flag-ship of the Asiatic fleet, was to leave Singapore about the middle of this month for home, and is expected to arrive at New-York early in March. The Hartford sailed from New-York about a month ago for Singapore, via the Suez Canal, to take the place of flag-ship of the fleet. The Alaska, of the same fleet, is also expected home in March. The Plymouth, of the European fleet, has been ordered on a cruise along the coast of Africa, after which she will return to the United States, arriving here in May.

CASE OF COMMANDER SEMMES.

In the case of Alexander A. Semmes, Commander in the United States Navy, tried, in January last, for inflicting cruel and unlawful punishment upon persons under his command, for abuse of his official powers, and for oppressive and inhuman conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, while he was in command of the United States steamer Portsmouth, found guilty, and sentenced to be suspended from duty and rank for three years, and to be reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy, the President has remitted that portion of his sentence which suspended him from rank and duty, and he will again be ordered to duty by the Department. The severe reprimand which he received, however, by the Secretary at the time, stands on the record, it being announced therein that if the sentence of the Court had been severer the Department would not have failed to approve it.

Western Massachusetts Wood and Timber Lands.

From the Springfield Republican, Dec. 25.

The market value of wood and timber lands, in the vicinity of local markets throughout Western Massachusetts, has advanced materially within the last few years. More especially have those classes of timber in common use for building purposes felt this increase in value while the ordinary varieties, almost exclusively worked into fuel for railroad consumption or domestic and manufacturing purposes, are by no means backward in their tendencies to higher prices. Hampshire County has, perhaps, developed a greater advance in the market value of these commodities than any other in the western part of the State. Twenty years ago hard wood sold in the Northampton market for $4 per cord; now it commands $9. The pine lumber of home production ranged from $10 to $12 per thousand feet; now it brings from $25 to $30. Hemlock and chestnut lumber have advanced in the same proportion in that market. Railroad ties at that time could be obtained for eighteen or twenty cents each; now they find ready market at fifty, delivered anywhere on the line of the railroads. Of course, the owners of our forest-lands fully realize the recent large increase in the value of this class of property. In many localities this increase in the market price of wood and timber lands has, in a score of years, reached 200, 300, and even 400 per cent. And there is an excellent reason for it; that is, that the forests are being thinned out to a degree altogether overbalancing the inroads of coal and fuel, and, as ever, the extreme scarcity makes the extreme price.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The infant child of August Fleischland, of No. 627 Fourth avenue, was smothered under a feather-bed yesterday morning.

Owing to the want of a quorum, the Harlem Court-house Senatorial Committee did not meet yesterday. An adjournment took place until this morning.

Johnson P. Shaw, aged thirty-five, fireman on board the steamer Southern, at the foot of Christopher-street, fell overboard yesterday and was drowned.

The Controller has commenced paying the inspectors and poll-clerks who served in the last election. Payment is made in the order of the Assembly Districts.

The Grand Jury in the United States Circuit Court were sworn in yesterday morning. Judge Shipman delivered the usual charge. John H. Hall is the foreman.

The fair in aid of the Home for Women, at the Armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, junction of Broadway and Sixth-avenue, will remain open up to Saturday evening, and is one well worthy of a visit.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, it was resolved to adjourn the Jumel case until Monday morning, to which time the jury were discharged, on account of the continued illness of Mr. John Power.

Chas. Smith, a Prussian sailor, stabbed Wm. Smith yesterday, in Henry Smith's saloon, No. 50 West-street. The affray was the result of a drunken quarrel. The assailant was arrested and locked up for trial.

Dr. A. J. Ebell will give a free lecture before the Polytechnic Association, in Hall No. 24 Cooper Union, this evening, on the "Marvels and Beauties of the Insect World," and will illustrate his subject with plastic models.

The sixth annual exhibition of the American Society of Painters in Water-colors is announced to be opened in the galleries of the National Academy of Design, on the 5th day of February next, and will continue until about March 1.

Johnny Murphy, a Houston-street rough, was committed at the Tombs yesterday, for stealing a diamond-pin and an overcoat, together worth $300, from A. S. Whittaker, while the latter was intoxicated in a liquor-saloon in Houston-street, on the 19th inst.

Detectives Heidelberg and Dilks, of the Central Office, yesterday arrested Emanuel Lazarus, a peddler, living at No. 59 Bayard-street, who, while in the employ of Wolff, Frankenstein & Co., hosiery dealers at No. 494 Broadway, appropriated to his own use goods belonging to the firm worth $500. He will be taken to Court today.

Coroner Herrman was yesterday summoned to No. 173 Second-street, to take the ante-mortem statement of Surana Slemen, a newly-arrived German emigrant, who had given birth to a still-born child, and was supposed to be a victim of malpractice. On investigation, however, there was found to be no foundation for the charge.

Rudolph Kubel, who is under arrest, charged with having set fire to the match factory of John Loehr, at No. 427 West Fifty-fourth-street, on July 5, 1869, was examined yesterday before Fire-Marshal McSpedon. He denied all knowledge of the fire. There was nothing of interest elicited.

In consequence of the attempted escape of two prisoners from Jefferson Market Prison, a close search of the cells in that institution was made yesterday. In the cell occupied by a man charged with grand larceny the keeper discovered an iron file, having something resembling a burglar's "jimmy" attached to it. No other implements were found.

On Christmas Day the patentees of a cooking-stove exhibited a roasted turkey in the window of their store, on Broadway, and placed beside it a knife and fork and a row of plates. About 7 P. M. Alfred Cross, of Jersey City, broke through the window and carried the turkey to a remote corner of the store, but being discovered by an officer was arrested and locked up for trial.

The following officers have been elected by Cameron Post No. 79, G. A. R.: Thos. W. Robertson, Commander; J. S. Phillips, S. V. C.; John F. Cook, J. V. C.; Ed. S. Chapman, Quartermaster; John S. Martin, Adjutant; Jos. Solembis, Surgeon; Rev. Samuel B. Willis, Chaplain; F. C. McCready, O. D.; William Wilkinson, O. G.; Jas. Ismay, Quartermaster-Sergeant; Adolphus Mueller, Sergeant-Major. Delegates to State Encampment—Jas. Douglas, Jacob C. Knobloch, S. Jefferson Casey, John S. Dingwall. Alternates—Owen Donohoe, J. S. Martin, William Wallace, John A. Lawrence.

The German Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel's congregation, in Eighty-seventh-street, near Third-avenue, celebrated the Christmas festival in their usual manner. The church had been beautifully decorated with garlands and Christmas greens. On each side of the altar stood a handsome tree decorated with candies, apples, nuts, candies, dolls, and toys, surmounted by the American flag. At the conclusion of the services all the children were presented with boxes full of candies, cakes, nuts, apples, dolls, toys, and other playthings. During the evening a costly watch was presented to the director of the choir, Mr. Keiper, as a token of esteem for his many efforts to perfect the singing, as well in the choir as in the Sunday-school.

BROOKLYN.

The trial of John Van Sickel, charged with the murder of his wife, by poison, will take place in January.

On Christmas night James Mahan, a car-driver, aged 40 years, and residing in Navy Lane, was found dead in the cellar-way of a store, corner of Graham-street and Flushing-avenue.

An alarm was created at 6 o'clock last night, caused by the explosion of an oil-still at Pratt's Oil-works, foot of North Thirteenth-street, Williamsburg, blowing off the top of the still. Damage, $500; uninsured.

The United States sloop-of-war Portsmouth, recently put into commission for the South Pacific Surveying Expedition, has left her moorings at the Navy-yard, and has anchored off the Battery, from whence, after receiving her powder on board, she will put to sea.

James O'Brien was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of stealing $120 from the person of Patrick McKenna, liquor-dealer, while the latter was sleeping in his saloon, corner of Tremont and Van Brunt streets. McKenna's pocket-book was found in the prisoner's possession.

Yesterday morning the kitchen boiler at Patrick Nolan's residence, corner of Saratoga-avenue and Marion-street, exploded, demolishing the range and breaking to pieces nearly everything in the basement. The servant girl, Helen Bayley, was badly injured. Damage to the property by the explosion amounted to about $300, covered by insurance in the Farragut Insurance Company.

STATEN ISLAND.

Propositions have been made to sell the Stapleton Park, to pay the debt of Edgewater.

Mr. Crook has given a donation of $2,000 to the Church of the Holy Comforter, at Eltingville.

NEW-JERSEY.

Justice Maires, of Jersey City, yesterday obtained a judgment of $3 and costs against Justice Oldridge, who would not permit him to practice in his court.

Two young women, Emma and Estella Neville, residing at No. 134 Mercer-street, Jersey City, were seriously injured at the fire in Centre-street, New-York, on Tuesday evening.

Seven hundred children who attended the Bay-street School, Jersey City, which was lately destroyed by fire, will be unable to find a seat in school after New-Year's, when the sessions commence. The Board of Education are preparing to restore the building by the middle of February.

Yesterday morning Samuel Hopkins made an affidavit before Judge Seymour, in Jersey City, charging Hugh Hughes with assaulting him with a car-hook. They are both drivers upon horse-cars, and the fight occurred over the delay of Hopkins in starting his car. He was seriously injured.

[Advertisement.]

FURS! FURS! FURS!

"The fur that warms a monarch warmed a bear."

"Now is the Winter of our discontent
Made glorious Summer" by the furs of KNOX.
Shakespeare—improved.

Muffs, Boas, Sleigh-Robes, Buffalo Overcoats, Sealskin Caps, Collars, Gauntlets, &c. A large and cheap assortment for sale by KNOX, the hatter, No. 212 Broadway and under the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

"DIGESTION."—"Cod Liver Oil invigorates the digestion," and improves the character of the blood. HAZARD & CASWELL'S is perfectly pure and palatable.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship General Barnes, for Savannah.—L. O. Bellows, John W. Brown, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. O'Donald, W. A. Blossom and wife, W. T. Goundie, Carl Lundgrist, wife, and 3 children, Johan Lundgrist, Thomas Donahue, Morris Daly, J. H. Lusher, S. G. Wight.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, for Liverpool.—F. H. Penny, Alex. Brooke, J. M. Blunt, S. Gottgetren, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Slater, C. G. Dennison, J. E. Hughes, Geo. Jesse, Mrs. Zachain, Miss Zachain, Geo. Neidlinger, Wm. Cranston, L. Ormsby O'Beirne, Capt. Blatchford, A. Darling, Major Henry Robinson, M. Leggatt, Philip Devlin, J. Sweeney, C. H. Gordon, C. A. Browning, C. M. Tailcott, John Alger, Miss Annie Hughes, James Hamilton, J. H. Whitney, Hon. and Mrs. W. T. Horrobin, Julius Heilbraun, Geo. B. English, N. Armstrong, E. C. Atkins, Miss Bishop, James Bishop, Geo. M. Pullman, wife, and friend, B. Balding, Alex. McLaren, Col. R. Dunbar and daughter, Geo. Wilkes, M. D. F. Armstrong, Dr. A. Bernard, James H. Winchester.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Wisconsin, from Liverpool.—Israel Brown, Mrs. Julia Dillon, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Robinson, John Davis, Geo. Welch.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:23 | Sun sets.....4:39 | Moon rises....4:22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:12 | Gov. Island..6:01 | Hell Gate....7:23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, Dec. 26.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Old Dominion, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Georgia, Holmes, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; City of Limerick, (Br.,) Jameson, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Niagara, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Holsatia, (Ger.,) Berends, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Columbia, Coffin, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston.

Barks Piscataqua, (Br.,) Scott, Liverpool, &c., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Templar, (Br.,) Crossey, Antwerp, Jacob W. Schmidt & Co.

Brig Martha, Cassidy, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schrs. Morford & Truebee, Smith, Bridgeton, N. S., Peniston & Co; William Penn, Thompson, Charleston.

Arrived.

Brig Augusta, (of St. John, N. B.,) Purdy Dorchester 18 ds., with stone to G. P. Sherwood—vessel to P. I. Nevins & Son.

Schr. Uncle Tom, Huntley, Jacksonville 17 ds., with lumber to Warren & Co.

Schr. Josephine, Dickens, Jacksonville 9 ds., with lumber to Warren Ray & Co.

Schr. Carrie Holmes, from Providence, in ballast, for New-York, is ashore at Hart Island, with three others.

WIND—Sundown, N., strong; snowing.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 26.—Arr. steamer Rapidan, from Savannah; brig Cora, from Port Morant.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 26.—Arr. steamer Merciditа, from Boston.

Sld. steamer Georgia, from New-York; brig Anne, from London; schr. My Rover, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 26.—Arr. steamer Hibernian, from Liverpool; brigs Red Wing, from Rio; Georgia, from West Indies, for Baltimore.

A heavy N. E. gale prevails.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Dec. 26.—Arr. barks India, from London; Zulma, from Gefle.

At Reedy Island, brig Riverside, from Dublin, for Philadelphia.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 26.—The steam-ship Sarmatian, from Liverpool Dec. 12, arr. this morning.

The schr., iron laden, reported sunk, was the Intrepid, of this port.

The Mississippi, from Boston, arr. yesterday.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 26.—Arr. schrs. Bessie Morris, from Boston, and Mary Patten, from Warren.

Cld. schr. Lamoine, for Rio Janeiro; ship Wild Hunter, for Havre.

Sld. steam-ships Chas. W. Lord, for Philadelphia, and Herman Livingston, for New-York; bark Angelos, for Liverpool.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Dec. 25.—Arr. steamers Centipede and Leopard, Philadelphia, for Boston; brig Etta Maria, Charleston 14th inst., for Boston; lost anchor in Tarpaulin Cove; also arr. schrs. Maracaibo, Weehawken, for Boston; Laura, South Amboy, for do.; James A. Brown, (of Fall River,) Cape Haytien 17 ds., for do.; left schr. Louisa A., of and for Boston, to sail the next day; Silver Heels, Elizabethport, for do.; Ann Eliza, New-York, for do.; F. A. Colcord, do., for Searsport; J. F. Chandler, (Br.,) do., for Parrsborough; Cuba, (Br.,) New-Haven, for St. John; Nettie J. Dinsmore, Philadelphia, for Salem; Laconia, Rockland, for Newport.

Sld., brigs Chimborazo and Humming Bird, (Br.;) schr. Ephraim & Anna, Fannie A. Bailey, and George H. Squire, (this vessel is reported in the papers of the 24th as having been abandoned at sea and the crew arrived at Halifax,) Lucia B. Ives, "Twenty-one Friends," P. Boice. Capt. Scott, of the brig Surprise, at this port from Port-au-Prince, for New-York, reports that he was 9 ds. N. of Hatteras; after making Barnegat, that he was blown off to the northern edge of the Gulf Stream in the heavy W. N. W. gales, and not being able to get to the westward bore up for this port. Had two men frost-bitten. Capt. Scott says that the previous report in relation to mistaking Fire Island for Little Egg Harbor light, was erroneous, and made by one of his crew in his absence from the vessel.

Wind—N. W. N., fresh; cold.

Miscellaneous.

The steam-ship Bremen, (Ger.,) Ladewigs, from Bremen, which arr. 25th, reports: Dec. 9, in the North Sea, experienced a hurricane from the W., and another Dec. 14, in lat. 50 30 N., lon. 16 W. from N. N. E., and Dec. 18, in lat. 49 50 N., lon. 37 from N. E., and also Dec. 20, in lat. 47 10 N., lon. 46 from N. N. E. with heavy seas and high winds the entire passage.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Dec. 24, via KEY WEST, Dec. 26.—The steam-ship Morro Castle, from New-York, arr. at this port this morning.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 26.—The Cunard line steam-ship Samaria, Capt. Billinge, from Boston Dec. 14, for Liverpool, arr. here at 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

BREST, Dec. 26.—The General Transatlantic Co.'s steam-ship Washington, Capt. Rousseau, from New-York Dec. 14, arr. here early this morning.

HOLIDAY GOODS

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,

Nos. 20 and 22 John-st.

FINE GOLD JEWELRY.
CAMEOS, SCARF-RINGS, in new designs.
NEAPOLITAN CORAL, of every description.
WATCHES from the best European and American makers.
SOLID SILVER-WARE IN CASES.
LONDON, VIENNA, and PARIS FANCY GOODS.

ATTENTION!!

10 Per Cent. Reduction

FROM THE PRICES OF ALL

WINTER CLOTHING

SOLD DURING THE

HOLIDAYS.

Large Stock of Our Own Manufacture

WADE & CUMMING,

Corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st.,
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

N. B.—THE NEW TWENTY-THIRD-STREET RAILROAD FROM NORTH TO EAST RIVER PASSES THE DOOR, MAKING THIS STORE EASIER OF ACCESS TO RESIDENTS OF JERSEY CITY AND GREENPOINT THAN ANY OTHER IN THE CITY.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Prince-st. and Broadway,

Are Closing out their Entire Stock of

DIAMONDS,

JEWELRY, and

FANCY GOODS,

FOR

The Holidays.

A Large Discount on all Goods.

THE

EUROPEAN

CHOCOLATE MANUFACTURING CO.

Are offering their superior

VANILLA CHOCOLATES

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BONBONS

AT VERY LOW PRICES, FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

NO. 92 BLEECKER-ST.

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

Commercial Credits,

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CIRCULAR LETTERS

FOR TRAVELERS,

AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

NO. 20 WALL-ST.

OPEN IN THE EVENING.

TIFFANY & CO.,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

THE FINEST QUALITY OF

Silver-plated

Table-ware,

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ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THIS WARE, AS BEING OF SUPERIOR QUALITY AND STYLE, AND MORE ECONOMICAL THAN THAT OF LOWER GRADE.

FACTORIES,
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FANCY FURS,

COMPRISING

FISHER SKIN SABLE TAIL
BLACK FOX, SILVER FOX,
BLUE FOX, WHITE FOX,
BLACK LYNX, BLACK MARTIN,
CHINCHILLA, BLACK MONKEY,

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First of the Grand Gold Medals of Honor.

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The most perfectly arranged and the largest Piano Manufactory in the World.

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Ten Pianos Every Day.

Every Piano Warranted for Five Years.

Illustrated Catalogues Sent Free on Application.

Old Pianos taken in exchange, and a fine assortment of second-hand Steinway Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, also Pianos by other makers, constantly on hand, and/or sale cheap.

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French China Dinner and Tea Sets,

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FANCY GOODS

IN

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

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PIANO-FORTES.

Pronounced by the First Musical Talent, Seminaries, the Press, &c., the

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LATEST STYLES
SCARF-RINGS,
PINS,
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